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A FAMILY HISTORY.

RICHARD MOWRY,

OF UXBRIDGE, MASS.;

HIS ANCESTORS AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY WILLIAM A. MOWRY, A. M.,

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“There is a regard for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride ;
but there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors,
which elevates the character and improves the heart. Next to the
sense of religious duty and moral feeling, I hardly know what should
bear with stronger obligation on a liberal and enlightened mind, than
a consciousness of alliance with excellence which is departed.” —
DANIEL WEBSTER.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY
AUTHOR OF
THE HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES

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WILLIAM A. MOWRY.
1878.

PRESS OF J. A. & R. A. REID.

TO ALL THE DESCENDANTS OF THAT GOOD MAN,

RICHARD MOWRY,

OF UXBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS,

PREACHER,

WHO LOVE GOODNESS, CHERISH THE MEMORY OF THE FATHERS

AND REVERE THEIR GOOD NAME, THIS LITTLE VOLUME,

EMBODYING THE RESULTS OF MUCH PATIENT

RESEARCH,

IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHOR.

FIRST SIX GENERATIONS.

1. NATHANIEL MOWRY - - - - Born 1644, died 1718.
2. CAPT. JOSEPH MOWRY - Born about 1674, died about 1720.
3. CAPT. DANIEL MOWRY - - - - Born 1697, died 1787.
4. LAWYER JOSEPH MOWRY - - - - Born 1723, died 1764.
5. PREACHER RICHARD MOWRY - - - - Born 1749, died 1835.
6. GIDEON MOWRY - - - - - Born 1778, died 1866.

P R E F A C E.

THIS volume is a labor of love. It is an attempt to rescue from oblivion the record of a family of New England yeomen, remarkable, not for position, public station, fame or wealth, but for good sense, strong minds and sterling virtue. The researches which have resulted in the following history were commenced about five years ago, and have been pursued under difficulties in the midst of severe and pressing professional duties.

No one who has not been engaged in a similar service can form any adequate conception of the vast amount of work required to prepare such a record of families long since passed away, and of families now living, but widely scattered.

It has called for journeys, in the aggregate, of many hundred miles ; the searching of town records for births, marriages and deaths, and of probate, real estate and court records, etc., in nearly all the towns of Rhode Island ; similar records, both town and county, in many other States ; and a correspondence long continued with a large number of persons residing in various States, from Maine to Califor-

nia. Nearly five years of laborious research, with careful collating of material gathered, which has filled up winter evenings and summer vacations, have passed by since the work was begun ; and the results are now committed to the indulgent consideration of the family, not because they are finished and complete, for the task would be endless, but because the writer cannot delay it longer in justice to other interests.

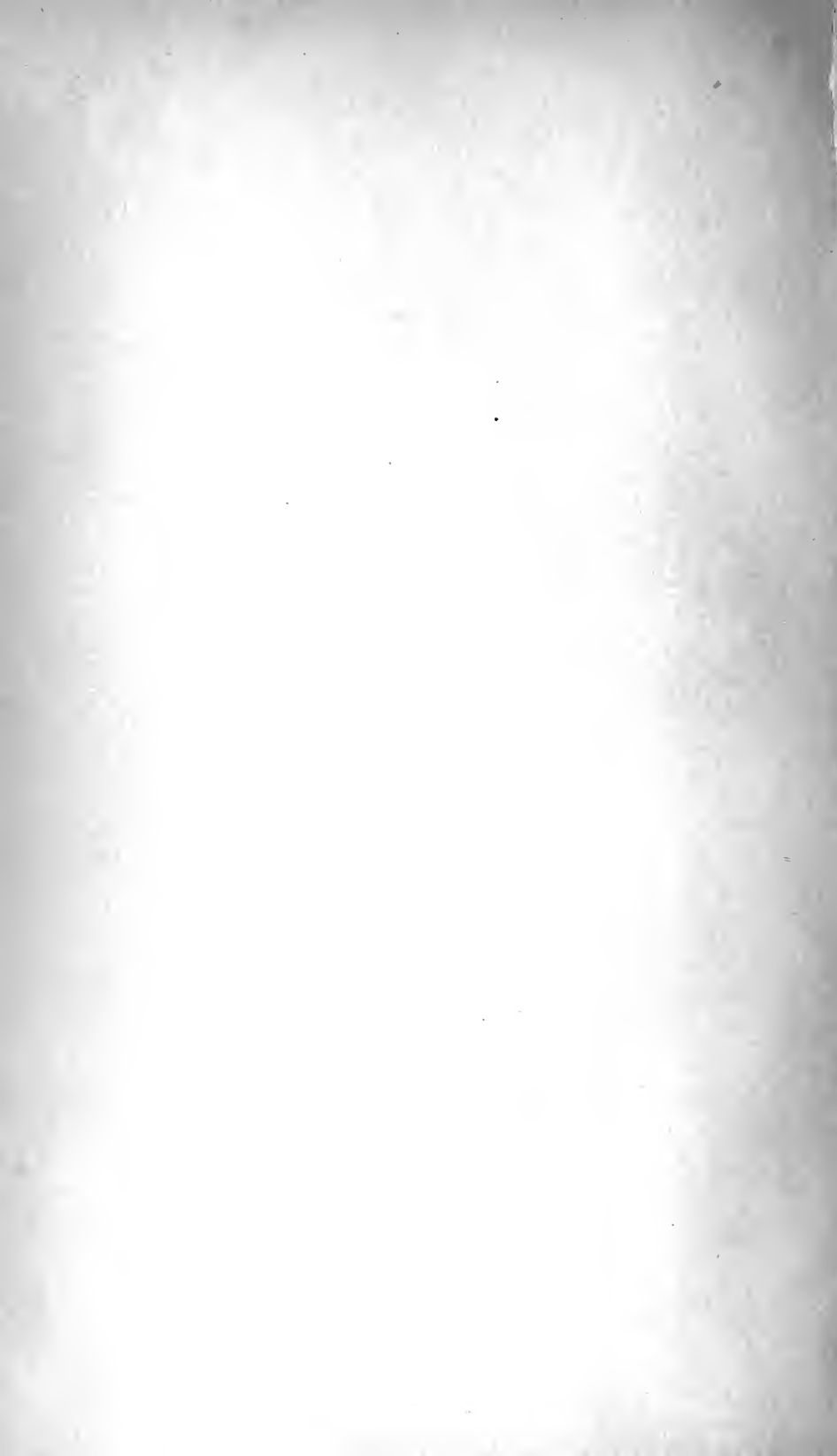
In giving the dates and facts, but few references have been made to authorities, because of the absolute impossibility of making constant references for such a multiplicity of dates ; and from the fact that in almost numberless cases the dates and other facts first found have been either corroborated or corrected by information derived from various other sources.

The dates are *in all cases* given as they were found, with no attempt to change them from old style to new.

It will perhaps be enough to say to the general reader, that the old style continued in England and her colonies till 1752 ; that under the old style the new year began March 25 ; but that for many years before, in events occurring between Jan. 1 and March 25, both years were frequently named, since most of the other nations of Europe had already adopted the new style, which began the year on the first of January. To illustrate : Richard Mowry was born Feb. 11, 1748, O. S., which would be Feb. 22, 1749, N. S. Yet we might find it in the old family Bibles Feb. 11, 1748-9.

It has been the aim of the writer to exercise all possible caution, and put nothing in the record which does not appear to be confirmed by reliable authority.

Yet it would be hardly possible to obtain information from so many different sources, much of which has been copied five or six times, without falling into some errors. The author will thank any one who discovers such errors to communicate them to him, in order that, should the subject be further pursued, or any further account of the family be published hereafter, the errors may not be perpetuated.



INTRODUCTION.

FROM the records of real estate in the Town of Providence, it appears that among the earliest, if not the earliest settlers in Northern Rhode Island, were EDWARD INMAN, and JOHN MOWRY. Soon after these men had established themselves, we find STEPHEN ARNOLD and NATHANIEL MOWRY with them.

Their first settlement was on Sayles's Hill, so called in modern times. The precise time, when they came to Rhode Island, is not known. Nor is it clear whether Edward and John came together or separately. It is surmised, however, that they both came here from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where they had probably spent some time, prior to making their permanent settlement within the limits of this State.

There is but little doubt that this is the John Mowry who came over from London in the ship Blessing in 1635, aged 19. If so, it is now unknown where he was during the period that followed his landing in the Bay Colony, until we find him in Rhode Island. The first record which can now be found of his purchase of land was in 1666. He had probably lived here some years before the date of this deed :—

INDIAN DEED, 1666.

"Be it known unto all men by these presents, that I, William Minnion, of Punskepage, in ye Collony of ye Massachusetts Bay, have, upon good consideration moving me thereto, have freely given and passed over a tract of land unto Edward Inman and John Mowry, of Providence, etc., being two thousand acres more or less, ye bounds of their lands lying from Loqueesit Northward.

"Ye first bound is a chestnut tree on ye South, marked on four sides at ye first Indian field on Wessulkuttomisk Hill, running a mile due North, and then upon a line to Ummohbukkonit, taking in all ye meadows, and so to run to Nysshacuck, and so to a clump of pines called ye Keyes, and so to ye spring called Wessukkattomsuk, to ye chestnut tree above-mentioned, and so to Pawtucket River. To have and to hold without any trouble or molestation by any Indians, and for the true performance hereof, I have sett my hand and seal ye 14th day of May, 1666.

WILLIAM MINNION."

"*In presence of*

DANIEL ABBOTT,
JOHN STEERE."

}

There probably was a deed prior to this, which is sometimes spoken of in early records as the 1,000 acre deed, but no copy of it is now known to be extant. It is probably alluded to in a deed dated Providence, 12, 1, 1661, from "Alexander, alias Waumsitton, or Sepauqt" to "Thomas Olney, Sen., John Sayles, John Brown, Valentine Whitman, and Roger Williams," in which the Indian deeded to the white men "all my right and interest, claim and challenge, unto my lands, grounds and meadows, lying and being on the west side of Seecunk or Pawtuckut.

river, for the use of the town of Providence, *excepting a tract of land about four or five miles*, which I gave leave to William, or Quashawaunamut of Massachuset, to dispose of, which said land begins at the old field of Wesquado-misk.”*

Although this deed mentions only Edward Inman and John Mowry as purchasers, we soon after find associated with them Nathaniel Mowry, a brother of John, many years his junior, and Stephen Arnold. It is probable that Nathaniel was a partner at the time of the deed, although the transaction with the Indian was only with Edward and John. Possibly this was owing to the fact that the former deed was to those two men. In 1668, it appears by old papers still in existence that Inman sold one share of his right to John Steere, and one to Thomas Walling. There were then five proprietors ; and from the document given below it would seem that Edward Inman held one share ; John Steere, one ; Thomas Walling, one ; John and Nathaniel Mowry in partnership, one ; John alone, one ; and Nathaniel, one.

AGREEMENT, 1668.

“We, the proprietors, being met together this tweneth daye of April, one thousand six hundred sixti and eight, doo conclude and agree as foloweth : to make an equal division of a certain tract of land and medo [meadow] which we had originally of William Anminion ; that is to say to each proprietor three hundred acres of upland and swampes ; and six acres medo ; and that no proprietor amonst us shall have any medo layed out in his grate lot ; but that

*See Staples' Annals, p. 575,

which is medo shall be taken up for medo ; and that each manes land shall be laid out with all convenient speede that may be if desired ; and that a publick record be kept of each mans land and medo ; and that the remainder of the land and medo undivided doo remain as comon till we see cause further to Agree ; we haveing drawed our lots for this present division of six Acres of medo ; Edward Inman first in turn in medo ; John Steer third, John Mory and Nathaniel Mory are second and Nathaniel Mory is forth, Thomas Wallin is fifth and John Mory sixth ; and this present division of upland and medo to be laid out by the sixteen foot and a half to the pole ; also reserving to ourselves convenient highways throwout this whole tract if need require ; loweing [allowing] to that man in whose land it shall fall reesnable [reasonable] satisfaction ; and that Arthur Fenner take care of this our agreement untill he hath transcribed unto us true copies hereof : which is oned [owned] to be as authentick to us as the original with the subscription of his hand ; in the true performance of these our agreements we have here unto subscribed our names.

EDWARD INMAN,

The mark of T. W. THOMAS WALLING,

JOHN STEER,

NATHANIEL MOWRY,

JOHN MOWRY,

NATHANIEL MOWRY.

This is a true copy of the original ; in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 23 : day of February : 1707: 8

ARTHUR FENNER."

Another interesting question here suggests itself ; were John and Nathaniel Mowry of the same family as Roger Mowry, who came over from England in 1631, and afterwards settled in Providence. It is quite possible, and perhaps probable that Roger was a brother of John and

Nathaniel, yet at this day no evidence has been found to make it certain. It may not be altogether a fanciful inquiry whether this Roger Mawry (as it was generally spelled) was not a relative of Roger Williams. This is suggested from the following facts :

In the records of Boston may be found the following :

“Eighteen May, 1631, names of such as desire to be made ffreemen, [among them] Roger Mawry, Roger Williams.”

Soon after this without waiting to accept the duties and privileges of “ffreemen” in that colony, they both went to Plymouth and resided there several years, then Roger Williams moved to Salem, and Roger Mawry either went with him or followed him soon after, for in 1637 he was a member of the church in Salem and was appointed “Neat-herd.” His oldest son Jonathan was left in Plymouth, where he lived and died, and many of his descendants are there to this day. Subsequently he followed Roger Williams to Providence. The first record known of him in Providence was in 1649. He died January 5th, 1666.

There is a tradition that John Mowry and his wife both died of small-pox and were buried on their farm on Sayles’s Hill, on land now belonging to Benjamin Sayles, 2d. A document, well preserved, is now in the possession of Ephraim Sayles, Esq., of Smithfield, (to whom the writer is specially indebted for many kindnesses, particularly for the privilege of examining many valuable papers of great age now in his possession,) which “quit claims unto the aforesaid John Mowry a piece of land of two poles square, adjoining on the northeastern side of the said highwaye, at

the place where his father and mother was buried." This document is signed by James Bick, to whom John Mowry (son of John 1st) had deeded his farm. No reservation having been made of this burial ground, Bick quit-claimed it back to John. This quit-claim deed was written by Nathaniel Mowry, and witnessed by him and John Sayles, February 3, 1710-11.

Below is a *fac simile* of his autograph in witness of the above quit-claim.

Nathaniel Mowry

Nathaniel's age at this time is proved by a deposition made by him about a month previous to the above date, viz.: January 6, 1710-11, in which he says he was then 66 years of age.

He was therefore born about 1644. If John was he who came over in the Blessing in 1635, Nathaniel must have been born after his brother's departure from the old country. Nathaniel married in the fall of 1666, Johannah Inman, daughter of Edward, he being at that time, therefore, a young man of 22 years of age.

John and Nathaniel were admitted freemen in Providence, May 1, 1672.

They were brothers, without doubt, although some have heretofore supposed otherwise.

In proof of this the following is copied from the Providence Records :

"At a meeting of the Town Council of Providence, April 16, 1695, *Nathaniel Mowry* hath this day given in to the Council an account of his administration upon the estate

of his deceased brother, *John Mowry*. * * * * *

'The Council hath examined and allowed his account, and find that all debts and charges paid, there is yet * * * remaining to be divided amongst the children, the sum of £48, 10s only what James Phillips and his wife had of the said John Mowry, before the death of the said John Mowry, shall also be counted dividable with the rest of the estate. And whereas John Mowry, heir of the deceased John Mowry, is now of full age to receive his part of the said estate, the Council do hereby order the administrator, Nathaniel Mowry, to deliver his part of the said estate into his hands.'

It may not be amiss to add a word here in reference to other Mowrys in America.

We have spoken above of John and Nathaniel, and of Roger.

Savage in his *New England Genealogical Dictionary* mentions in addition to the above, Jonathan, of Plymouth, who, we have already seen, was the elder son of Roger; and George Morey, Duxbury, 1640. Of this George nothing need be said in this place.

Besides these we find Benjamin, of Kingston, 1688. He was undoubtedly son of Roger, of Providence, as Roger had a son Benjamin, who was born May 8, 1649.

Thomas, of Roxbury, was also son of Roger and was born July 19, 1652. All these can be properly accounted for, but the "*Rhode Island Colonial Records*" mention a Joseph Morie, as deputy from Jamestown in 1686, and (probably the same) Joseph Mowry, grand jury man in 1687, and same name, constable the same year.

It has not yet been determined who *this* Joseph was.

In regard to the spelling of the name a few words may be said. In the early records its orthography varies to an almost unlimited degree. It is Mory, Morey, Mowry, Mowrey, Mawry, Mawrey, Mawrie, Moorie, and various other ways. Much of this variety is owing to the little attention paid in those days to orthography, and much may be attributed to the fact that most of the documents that have come down to us are copies, and we have preserved only the spelling of the clerk. Yet even when the original papers are preserved, the spelling is by no means uniform.

In a document referred to heretofore from which Nathaniel Mowry's autograph is taken, written evidently by Nathaniel, he spells John *Mowry*, repeatedly, and in affixing his own signature, he spells it *Mawrey*. But in the same signature he spells Nathaniel, *Nathaneal*. Yet he was a good writer, evidently more versed in literary and legal matters than most of his neighbors. In process of time, the spelling *Mowry* prevailed almost exclusively among the descendants of John and Nathaniel, and that of *Morey*, with equal uniformity among the descendants of George, and many of the descendants of Roger, (perhaps altogether among the descendants of Roger's son Thomas, of Roxbury.)

Whether there was a difference in the spelling in England, it may be now impossible to say. There are persons now living in England, by the name of *Morey*; and I have heard it said that there are other families,—called *landed* families, who spell the name *Mowry*.

The place where they first established themselves was near the summit of "Sayles's Hill," so-called, or as it was

generally known for the first hundred years, "Mowry's Hill." Probably the same reasons prevailed in this case to induce them to settle upon the top of a high hill, as in most of the neighboring towns of the Bay Colony. Unquestionably the advantage which such a position gave them in guarding against surprises from the Indians, and in defending themselves from the assaults of these natives were prominent reasons for selecting high ground for their settlement. There are some scraps of information still in existence concerning fights with the Indians from their fort on this hill.

About fifteen years after the date of the deed given above we find the proprietors to be John and Nathaniel Mowry, Edward Inman and Stephen Arnold. They had bought land of various parties, and in 1682, there having arisen some disputes as to the boundary of these lands, the Town of Providence appointed commissioners to run out the lands and define the boundaries. The commission did its work and made report to the town, the boundaries were confirmed, and an instrument somewhat similar to a deed, and largely answering the purpose of one, was granted to the said John and Nathaniel Mowry, Edward Inman and Stephen Arnold, signed by these commissioners, who evidently were among the first men of the town. Their names were Arthur Fenner, William Hopkins, John Whipple, Jr., Thomas Olney, Jr., and Richard Arnold. By this deed of the commissioners it appeared that these four men now owned 3,500 acres of land, extending from the west side of Woonsocket Hill eastward nearly to Pawtucket, and from Woonsocket and the Blackstone river on the north, southerly nearly to Stillwater and Georgiaville.

These commissioners describe this land as follows : *

“It lieth in three parts, namely :—

“1. Two thousand three hundred and fifty acres lieth north and by west across the eastern end of said tract—part bordering upon Pawtucket River, and part upon a small stream called Wasquadonsett.

“2. One thousand acres at Wansaukit Hill, beginning at the south end of said hill, and so ranging northward to the Pawtucket, the north end thereof bordering upon said river, the southeastern corner being bounded with a snag tree, and from the said tree to range west to a low rock, which is a southwestern corner bound ; and from said rock to range north to a big rock standing in Pawtucket river—a white oak tree standing southward from said rock, a little way from the brim of the river bank, being marked for a range tree, the which said rock is a northwestern corner bound ; and from said rock to follow the river unto a walnut tree, marked from the brim of the river banks, the which said walnut tree is a northeastern corner bound of the said thousand acres of land.

“3. One hundred and fifty acres where James Blackmore’s house once stood, the said land being four square, Blackmore’s house being in the middle of it.”

Soon after this they divided the land between them, each taking his portion, and about this time they separated from Sayles’s Hill and each family took up a residence by itself.

Nathaniel lived over fifty years after his marriage, and died March 24, 1717–18, a little over 73 years of age.

The exact date of his marriage is not known, but we have the following, by which we may fix this important event as occurring early in the fall of 1666.†

*Richardson’s History of Woonsocket, p. 32.

†Savage says he was married in July, 1666. This is unquestionably premature.

“At a town meeting Aug. 28, 1666, Nathaniel Mowry, hath this day declared his intention of marriage with Johannah Inman,* it being the first time of publishing.”

This Johannah was the daughter of Edward Inman.

In a *rate bill* for taxing the inhabitants of the Town of Providence, dated June 16, 1713, the following Mowrys are mentioned, and taxed as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Nathaniel Mowry.....	0	15	00
Henry Mowry, [son of Nathaniel].....	0	8	06
John Mowry, Jr., [“ “].....	0	5	00
John Mowry, [son of John].....	0	14	00
Joseph Mowry, [son of Nathaniel].....	1	5	00

Of more than 130 names upon this bill, representing the northern section of the town, only *one* name was taxed for a larger sum than this Joseph Mowry.

In one or two instances, where *two* persons were taxed together, the tax exceeded that levied against him.

WILL OF NATHANIEL MOWRY.†

“I, Nathaniel Mowrey, of Providence, in the colony of Rhoad Island and Providence Plantations in New England, yeoman, being weak of body, but of sound and dissposeing memory, (praise be given to God for the same) doe make this my last will and testament in manner and form following :

“First and principally, I commit my sperit into the marcifull hands of Almighty God my Creator: and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried after the decession [discretion] of my executor hereinafter named :

* Record of Deeds, &c., Prov., Book 1.

† From Wills, &c., No. 2, 1716-26. Council Records,”—Providence.

and as to the worldly estate which the Lord hath lent mee in this present life, I give and bequeathe as followeth: *Imprimis*; I give and bequeathe unto my son Nathaniell Mowrey, one-hundred acres of land which is scituate and lieing upon the hill called Wansecutt hill, within the township of Providence, aforesaid: to have and to hold the the said hundred acres of land, be it more or less, with the priviledges and appurtinanses, unto him—my aforesaid son Nathaniell, his heirs and assigns forever.

“ 2dly. I give and bequeathe unto my son John Mowrey Ten acres of land which lieth adjoyning to his homestead, and also Thirty acres of land lieing upon the west side of the aforesaid Wansecutt hill, within the township of Providence aforesd, it being the one-halfe of sixty acres of land which lieth in partinorship betwixt my son John Mowrey and myself, to have and to hold the said ten acres unto him—my sd son John, and unto his heirs and assigns with all singulier the priviledges and appurtinanses thereunto belonging forever.

“ 3dly. I give and bequeathe unto my son Henry Mawrey fifty acres of land to be taken of on the north side of my homestead, where on I now dwell, which is scituate within the towneship of Providence above said and upon Wesquotomsit hill, the said fifty acres to be devided of with a straight line and to be of equal breadth throughout from East to West on the North side of my sd homestead: to have and to hold the said fifty acres of land with all and singulier the priviledges and appurtinanses there in contained unto him—my said son Henry Mawrey his heirs and assigns forever.

“ 4thly. I give and bequeathe unto my son Joseph Mawrey the remainder parte of all my homestead which I suppose to be one hundred and ten acres of land with the dwelling house standing there on, orchard, and all other and singulier, the priviledges and appurtinanses there unto

belonging: he allowing the priviledge of the dwelling house to his mother during the term of her naturall life: to have and to hold the said hundred and ten acres of land be it more or less, with the dwelling house and orchard and priviledges afore sd unto him, my afore sd son Joseph Mawrey, his heirs and assigns forever: provided he doth not charge the money I have had of him, so as to have destitution out of my other estate: it being under that consideration of the money I have had of him that I give him so much more than the other of his brothers.

“5thly. I give and bequeathe unto my daughter Martha Mawrey one halfe house lott, so-called, in a late devision made in and about the towne of Providence aforesaid: and halfe a right in the Common Lands on the east side of the seaven mile line in said Providence, the said halfe lott and halfe right in the commons being in the origanall right of Richard Pray: *Item*, I give and bequeathe unto my aforesaid daughter Martha a small piece of meadow lieing att a place called Popple swamp neare Mateteconnet: within the towne ship of Providence aforesaid. To have and to hold the said Lands, Commons, Meadow and Priviledges aforesaid unto her, my aforesaid daughter Martha Mawrey, her heirs and assigns forever.

“6thly. I give and bequeathe unto my loving wife Johannah Mawrey my dwelling house dureing the term of her naturall life, and, after her decease, to go to my son Joseph or his heirs or assigns as aforesaid: *Item*, I give and bequeathe unto my sd loveing wife all my house hold goods of what sort so ever to be equally devided amongst my six daughters, namely Sarah Phillips, Mary Arnold, Johannah Pheteplace, Patience Smith, Marcy Smith & Experience Malavory, and to be unto them, there Heirs or assigns forever.

“7thly. I give and bequeathe unto my aforesaid six daughters, as namely: Sarah Phillips, Mary Arnold, Jo-

hannah Pheteplace, Patience Smith, Marey Smith, & Experience Malavory: all my whole stock of cattle to be equally devided amongst them my aforesaid six daughters and to be unto them, theire heirs and assigns:—excepting onely one Cow I have already varbaly given to my daughter Martha Mawrey and a meaire coult which is not to come into the division.

“ And my will is that my two sons Joseph Mawrey and Henry Mawrey shall take the care and provide for theire mother, my wife, during the time of her naturall Life as she may have nessesaryes fit for her condition in her old age: and I doe name and appoynt my son Joseph Mawrey to be my sole executor to this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I do hereunto sett my hand and seale this 18th day of March, in the fourth yeare of his Majestye’s Reigne, George, King of Greate Brittan, &c. Anno Dom.: 1717–8.

NATHANIEL MAWREY. { L.S. }
his + marke.

“ Signed, sealed and pronounced in the presence of us.

JOHN MAWREY,
JOSEPH BOLKCOME,
RICHARD WATERMAN, JUNR.

“ Att a towne council held att Providence this 4th day of Aprill : 1718——

“ The within will was examined, approved and allowed to be recorded.

Attest Per RICHARD WATERMAN, *Clerke.*

Recorded this 18th day of April, 1718.

Per mee, RICHARD WATERMAN, *Clerke.*

INVENTORY OF NATHANIEL MOWRY'S ESTATE.

"A true Inventory of all the Goods and Chattles and Credits of Nathaniel Mawrey of Providence, who deceased March the 24th, 1717.

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis—His wearing apparil.....	11	08	00
Item—Bills of Creadit.....	4	14	10
Item—A feather bed and bedstead and furni- ture belonging to it—all old.....	08	00	00
Item—Four Sheets, a table Cloth, two nap- kins and sum other old linin.....	01	08	06
Item—A paire of Stillards.....	00	16	00
Item—A Chest.....	00	09	00
Item—An old Chest and a box.....	00	02	00
Item—A paire of money Skales and two pair of Cards and some old things.....	00	14	06
Item—A Stone Jugg and sum Rum in it, and a Earthin Pott and Suger.....	00	08	00
Item—Four Bags, sum Meele and a Riddle,	00	11	00
Item—Rye in a Barrill.....	00	10	00
Item—Three Pewter Platters.....	00	17	00
Item—Four Pewter basons, two plates and two porringers.....	00	16	00
Item—Three old basens, seaven spoons an oald Pott and some old Peuter.....	00	09	06
Item—A Chamber Pott.....	00	03	00
Item—Two brass Kettles.....	02	00	00
Item—Two Skillits, a old warming pan....	00	12	00
Item—Two Iron Potts, a iron Kettle and Pott hooks.....	00	18	00
Item—Two fryeing pans, one very old....	00	05	00
Item—A churn, a sett wash tub, two bar- rills and sum old lumber.....	00	08	06
Item—Hoggs fat in a tub and a Earthin pott and other old things.....	00	09	00
Item—Two tubs, a paile and four trays....	00	09	00

	£	s.	d.
Item—Pork in two barrils.....	04	00	00
Item—A grindstone, an iron pin, a candlestick and a Trowel.....	00	06	00
Item—A narra ax, 2 old axes and an adds.	00	09	00
Item—2 augers 2 Chizels, a hamer and pincher.....	00	05	00
Item—2 bolte rings, 3 wedges an old Cleevis and pin.....	00	03	06
Item—A square, a sickle a hooke and sum other old things.....	00	05	00
Item—An old gun.....	00	06	00
Item—Two old chains and a narra ax....	00	12	00
Item—A poale, 3 hoos and spade.....	00	08	06
Item—Hors trases, taile cheaine, collar and harnes.....	00	06	00
Item—Saddle, maile pillion and bridle....	00	12	00
Item—A carte rope and halter	00	06	00
Item—A old Bible and four old books....	00	07	00
Item—A tobacco box, tongs, a knife and Glass bottle.....	00	01	00
Item—Two beds in the chamber.....	05	03	00
Item—Salt in a barril.....	00	02	00
Item—Beans, some malte and hops.....	00	09	00
Item—Nailes and old iron, some sheepes woll and two Calves skins.....	00	11	00
Item—Two Tramels and fire tongs.....	00	10	00
Item—Plough Irons.....	00	04	00
Item—Indian Corne.....	00	10	06
Item—A spinning wheel.....	00	02	06
Item—Two barrils Cyder, some Empty Cask and trays in the seller.....	01	14	00
Item—A Mayr.....	9	00	00
Item—Six Cows, 2 heifers 5 yeare olds and some hay.....	42	00	00
Item—Four Swine.....	01	14	00
Totall.....	106	08	02

“Praisied March ye 31st 1718, by

JOHN MOWRE.

SAMUEL COMSTOCK, JUNR.”

“Recorded this 18th day of Aprill, Anno Dom. 1716.

Per mee RICHARD WATERMAN, *Clerke.*”

On the back side of the Inventory it was written as followeth : —

“At a Town Council held att Providence this 4th day of Aprill, Anno Dom. 1718, the within Inventory was examined, approved and allowed to be recorded.

As attest : Per RICHARD WATERMAN, *Clerke.*”

“Recorded this 18th day of Aprill, Anno Dom. 1718.

Per mee RICHARD WATERMAN, *Clerke.*”

CAPT. JOSEPH MOWREY'S POWER OF EXECUTOR ON ESTATE
OF NATHANIEL MOWREY.

“Where as Mr. Nathaniell Mowrey of this Towne of Providence in the Colony of Rhoad Island and Providence Plantations in New England, yeoman, who departed this life March the 24th, 1717-8: did, in his last Will and Testament, appoint his son Joseph Mowrey to be executor to his sd Will, and where as the said Joseph Mowrey hath presented an Inventory of the estate of his sd deceased father to the Towne Councill of Providence afore said, which was by the said Towne Councill accepted : and hath also given bond for his true and faithfull performance of his administration upon sd estate :

“These are therefore to order and fully empower you, Capt. Joseph Mowrey of Providence above sd to take into your care and custody all and singulier the moveable estate, goods, cattle and chattels which belonged unto your said deceased father att ye time of his death, with the debts due to said estate : and on the same to administer, in order to pay his debts and performe his will : and to act

and doe in all cases relating the premises as neede shall require, as the law empowereth an executor to do.

“ Given at a Towne Council held at Providence above said this 4th day of Aprill, in the fourth yeare of his Majestyes Reign George King of Great Brittan, &c. Anno Dom. 1718.

{
L.S.
} Signed and sealed by order of the Councill and on their behalfs.

Per mee RICHARD WATERMAN, *Clerke of ye Councill.*

Recorded per mee RICHARD WATERMAN, *Clerke.*”

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MOWREY'S ACCOUNT AS ADMINISTRATOR
ON ESTATE OF HIS FATHER NATHANIEL MOWREY.

“ APRIL 14th, 1718.

“ Paid to satisfie Martha Mowrey for her trouble and care for what shee did for my mother in the time of her sickness, twelve shillings. 00 12 00
April 14, 1718. Paid to Lidia Bolkcome, two shillings. 00 02 00
April 17, 1718. John Mowrey for prisner and going to towne, five shillings. 00 05 00
April 19, 1718. Paid to John Crawford one pound. 01 00 00
April 28, 1718. John Sayles, Junr. for digging the two graves, six shillings. 00 06 00
April 28, 1718. Richard Sayles, for his worke towerds makeing of the two cofins six shillings. 00 06 00
April 29, 1718. To John Arnold for bords for the cofins and his worke towerds makeing, fifteen shillings. 00 15 00
May 17, 1718. Paid to Joseph Whipple, one pound and three shillings. 01 03 00
May 17, 1718. Paid to Doctor Bowing, fourteen shillings. 00 14 00

June 2th, 1718. Mr. Samuel Wilkinson Justice of the Peace taken the Count of the Inventory and wrighteing of the Probate, five shillings.....	00	05	00
June 3d, 1718. Paid to Abigail Harris, four shillings.....	00	04	00
June 4, 1718. Paid to Joseph Balkcum, four shillings and three pence.....	00	04	03
August 1, 1718. Paid to Samuel Comstock, shillings.....	00	06	00
September 20, 1718. Paid to Leiutt. Samuel Thard twelve shillings....	00	12	00
January 29, 1718, or 19. Paid to John Arnold, Senr., three shillings.....	00	03	00
February 29th, 1718, or 19. Reconed with Mr. Joseph Whipple. Paid to him two pounds, sixteen shillings and five pence..	02	16	05
Paid to ye Towne Councill.....	00	06	00
To ye Clerke for writeing.....	00	07	06

“ The above written is an account of my administration upon the moveable estate of my honrd father, Nathaniel Mowrey, deceased.

PROVIDENCE, April ye 20th, 1719.

JOSEPH MOWREY.”

“ Recorded this 29th day of April, Anno Dom. 1719.”

RECEIPTS OF THE HEIRS OF NATHANIEL MOWRY TO CAPT.
JOSEPH MOWRY, EXECUTOR.

“ Received this fifth day of May, 1718, wee Richard Phillips, John Arnold, Edward Smith, Joseph Smith, Walter Pheteplace and John Molavory, of the towne of Provi-

dence, in the Colony of Rhode Island, in New England: of Joseph Mawrey of the towne and colony above sd, Executor of his honored Father Nathaniel Mawrey, of the towne and colony above said, deceased, the legacies which were given to our wives, viz.: Sarah Phillips, Mary Arnold, Marcy Smith, Patience Smith, Hannah Pheteplace, and Experience Malavory, by theire honored father the sd Nathaniel Mawrey in and by his last will and testament which was all his household goods and all his stock of cattle, except one cow and one colt, of which said household goods and stock of cattle wee, the said Richard Phillips, John Arnold, Edward Smith, Joseph Smith, Walter Pheteplace, and John Molavory, do acquit and fully discharge the said Joseph Mawrey, his heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them forever, by these presents.

“In witness where of wee have here unto sett our hands and seals the seacond day of June, Anno Dom. 1718.

*Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of*

VALLINTINE WHITMAN.	RICHARD PHILLIPS,	[L.s.]
JOHN WHITMAN.	JOHN ARNOLD,	[L.s.]
SAML WILKINSON, <i>Justice.</i>	EDWARD SMITH,	[L.s.]
	JOSEPH SMITH,	[L.s.]
	WALTER PHETEPLACE,	[L.s.]
	The marke of JOHN + MALAVORY.	[L.s.]

“May the 5th, 1718: I Received of my brother Joseph Mawrey my portion in full which my father gave to me by will, I say Received by mee MARTHA MOWREY.

her + marke.”

“as witness my hand RICHARD PHILLIPS.”

“as witness my hand LIDIA BOLKCOME.”

“The above Receipts recorded this 22d of November, 1718, by mee

RICHARD WATERMAN,
Clerke.”

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST GENERATION.

1. NATHANIEL MOWRY, born 1644; married in 1666, JOHANNAH, daughter of Edward Inman; died March 24, 1717-18, aged 73.

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 2. Nathaniel. | 8. Mary. |
| 3. John. | 9. Johannah. |
| 4. Henry. | 10. Patience. |
| 5. Joseph. | 11. Marcy. |
| 6. Martha. | 12. Experience. |
| 7. Sarah. | |

All of these children are known to have been married except Nathaniel and Martha. It is supposed they died unmarried. A full account of Nathaniel Senior having already been given, we now pass to the second generation.

CHAPTER II.

THE SECOND GENERATION.

3. JOHN MOWRY, son of Nathaniel, called John Mowry, Jr., married March 24, 1699, ELIZABETH CLARK.

CHILD.

13. John, b. about 1700.

There remains some doubt concerning who this John was. In those early days there were so many different persons by the name of John Mowry that it is somewhat difficult, when the name is found, to determine which person is meant. In the records of deeds this John, son of Nathaniel, was called *John, Jr.*, while John the son of John (Nathaniel's brother), being younger than John, Jr., received the name of *John, 2d.*

One John Mowry was called "Black-headed John"; and another, who lived at a place called Nipsachuck, or Nipsachuck Hill, was called "Nipsachuck John." The Josephs were also so numerous that one was known as "Candle-haired Joe," one "Captain Joseph," and a little later one was called "Bachelor Joe." Indeed, special cognomens were very common. Of two Job Mowrys, at a little later date, one was dignified by the name "Royal

Job," or "Job the Royal Sawyer" (in common parlance, "Rial Job"); while the other, for some reason, was denominated "Flick-an-flaw Job."

The Daniels also were distinguished in the following manner: "Captain Daniel," "Daniel Jr.," "Daniel ye 3d," "Daniel ye 4th," and "Hill Daniel."

There are no records in Smithfield or Providence to show what became of this John, Jr., or whether he had any children. But the records of a very respectable family in Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y., are sufficiently full and reliable to prove beyond much doubt that this John, Jr., had one son, named John, and that he married Anna Appleby, and had a son John. The proof is not conclusive, but nearly so, that he was the son of John, Jr., and Elizabeth.

If this point be admitted, all the known facts in the history of this family can be reconciled, and, so far as I can discover, on no other theory. John Mowry, who married Anna Appleby, if the son of John, Jr., and Elizabeth, was born about 1700, or a little later. His son John was born probably about 1725 or 1730. The father died soon after the birth of the son, leaving Anna a widow. She subsequently married a Mr. Latham, and they had two children, a daughter named Rhoda, and a son named Arthur. This son John married Lois Potter, daughter of John and Elizabeth Potter. Elizabeth was the daughter of Elizabeth and Robert Earle, of Newport, R. I. Probably this marriage was about 1755 or 1758. He was a baker, and supplied the American troops with bread during the Revolution. After peace was declared

•

he moved to Woodstock, Conn., and purchased a farm. He had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. He lived and died in Woodstock.

His son William, born in 1779, learned the cotton manufacturing business of Samuel Slater, at Pawtucket; and after removing to Washington County, N. Y., set up the first cotton machinery in that State. The evidence is so strong that this family sprang from John, Jr., and Elizabeth, that I shall venture to place them so in the record.

4. HENRY MOWRY, son of Nathaniel, married¹ Nov. 27, 1701, MARY BULL, of Providence, daughter of Isaac and Mary Bull. He died Sept. 23, 1759.

CHILDREN.

14. Mary, b. Sept. 28, 1702.
15. Uriah, b. Aug. 15, 1705.
16. Jonathan, b. June 1, 1708.
17. Jeremiah, b. April 7, 1711.
18. Sarah, b. April 5, 1717.
19. Elisha.
20. Phebe.

Married² Jan. 4, 1733-4, Hannah Mowry, in Glocester. She was widow of John Mowry, 2d, who was the son of John, and own cousin of Henry. Her maiden name was Packard.

Henry Mowry was a prominent man in his day. He lived and died on the home farm of his father. The place has been in the family till very lately. It is situated on the northerly side of Sayles's Hill, and has been known of

late as the Tyler Mowry place. Since his death, his daughter, Miss Sarah Ann Mowry, lived there, till her decease, a year or two ago, and now the place has gone out of the family.

Henry Mowry was a very active man, and filled the office of constable for many years. Some one has said that "The Mowrys have been noted for their hard work to get money, and quite as famous for their inability to keep it, by reason of their inclination for the law." However this may be, it would certainly appear that some of them have been much inclined to litigation. They probably, as a class, have quite an average share of wilfulness, if not stubbornness. Henry and his brother, Captain Joseph, were for several years engaged in a lawsuit about the boundary of a piece of land. The one sued the other for trespass, and in turn was sued for assault and battery. Finally they agreed to submit the case to arbitration, and it was decided — which way is of no material consequence at this day. The Arbitration Bond given between these men is a curiosity. It is dated Sept. 4, "In the eighth year of his Majesties Reign, George, King of Great Britain, &c., Annoque Domini, 1721."

The amount of the bond is "one hundred pounds current money of New England."

"The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden Joseph Mowry, his heirs, executors, or administrators shall and Do in all things welland truly stand to, obey, abide, observe, perform, fulfill, and keep the award, arbitrament, order, final end, Determination and Judgment of Joseph Jenckes. Andrew Harris and Philip

Tillinghast (or any two of them agreeing), all of Providence aforesaid, Gentlemen Arbitrators, indifferently chosen, selected and named, as well on the part and behalf of the above bounden Joseph Mowry, as on ye part and behalf of the above mentioned Henry Mowry, to arbitrate, award, order, Judge, Determine and a final end to make, of, for, upon, touching & concerning any measures or bounds, of Lands in controversy between them, and all manner of actions, troubles, or Controversys between the said Henry Mowry and Joseph Mowry, at or before the Day of the Date of these Presents. For by reason or means of a suit commenced by the said Joseph Mowry against the said Henry Mowry, as ye said Joseph Mowry is attorney to Benjamin Paine, and to take for their bounds & measures for their lands in controversy such as the said arbitrators shall order & erect to be measured, made, & settled between them: So as the said award, arbitrament, final end and determination of the said arbitrators or any two of them, of, in, and upon the premises be made & put in writing under their hands and seals, Ready to be Delivered to each party, at, on or before the Twenty eighth Day of this Instant, September ———, at the house of William Turpin, in Providence, within mentioned, and it is further agreed between the parties within mentioned that if either of the said arbitrators should through Sickness, Death, or any other Casualty not be able to finish the said award; That if the said Joseph Jenckes should be wanting, then the said Joseph Mowry shall choose another in his room; if the said Philip Tillinghast should be wanting then the sd Henry Mowry shall choose another in his room; and if the said Andrew Harris should be wanting then the said Joseph Mowry & Henry Mowry shall choose such a person as they two shall think proper. And to finish all matters & Differences between them as well those not mentioned as mentioned. Then the above or within obligation

to be void & of no effect, otherwise to stand & remain in full force and Virtue in the Law."

JOSEPH MOWRY. { L. S. }

"Signed, Sealed & Delivered

In the Presence off us,

ROBERT CURRIE.

CHARLES BURDIN.

It is supposed, at this distant day, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the "award, arbitrament, final end and determination of these arbitrators" was made, and that the parties did "well and truly stand to, obey, abide, observe, perform, fulfill and keep the award, arbitrament, order, final end, determination and judgment," etc. etc. etc.

Be this as it may, it is certainly true that while the papers of "the parties aforesaid" are full of matters pertaining to "measures or bounds of lands in controversy between them," for several years previous to the date of this bond, no mention is made in any paper, now to be found, of any further difficulty at any subsequent date.

From the multitude of papers still existing, many of them in the possession of the writer, it is apparent that Henry was a vigorous, active man, earnest and decided. He did a large business in public affairs for many years, and was always active in his own concerns. Besides his extensive farm, from which he made large quantities of butter and cheese, he was a cooper by trade, and followed the business more or less during his long life.

He died in 1759, and his two sons, Jonathan and Elisha, were his executors.

From a letter written by him March 4, 1736-7, to Samuel Thayer, is copied his autograph, given below.

Henry Mowry

Omitting the details of his will, the Inventory of his personal property, as rendered by the appraisers, is given below. These old inventories convey to us much information concerning the habits, manners and customs, mode of life and values in those ancient times.

“ A True inventory of all the Goods and Chattels and Credits of Henery Mowry of Smithfield, in the County of Providence, &c., who departed this Life on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1759, and was prised by us the Subscribers the 29th day of November, 1759, as followeth : —

	£.	ss.	d.
Imprimis—To his wareing apparril.....	68	10	00
Item—To silver money Reckoned in old Tennor.....	31	04	4
Item—To bills of Credit old Tennor.....	71	16	4
Item—To one note from Elisha Sayles Due April ye 15th, 1757.....	3	14	7
Item—To one note more from Elisha Sayles Due April ye 15th, 1757.....	46	15	5
Item—To one note more from Elisha Sayles Due May ye 21st, 1757.....	138	16	0
Item—To one note more from Reuben Al- drich on Demand.....	7	13	0
Item—To one bond from Edward Mitchell.	360	05	0
Item—To 3 Puter Platters.....	18	00	0
<hr/>			
Item—To one Dusen of puter plates.....	10	00	0

	£.	ss.	d.
Item—To 2 Basins, 3 puter pots, and old puter, all.	4	14	0
Item—To six Basons and some old puter, all.	10	00	0
Item—To two Brass Kittles.	50	00	0
Item—To two Iron Kittles.	3	10	0
Item—To two Iron Kittles.	9	00	0
Item—To one Bed and Beding and cord, all	114	00	0
Item—To half a dozen of old Chears.	4	10	0
Item—To one clock Reel.	3	10	0
Item—To one hatchel, one Grid Iron, one frying pan, all.	8	00	0
<hr/>			
Item—To one Peace of Cloath.	22	00	0
Item—To one Stone Jug, one Glass Bottel all.	2	00	0
Item—To two old Books.	2	00	0
Item—To one chease tub, one churn, one mortor, all.	5	00	0
Item—To two old tramel one old Sickel all.	3	10	0
Item—To one old Broad ax.	2	00	0
Item—To one pair of money scales and some weights.	5	00	0
Item—To one old chest and small trunk and Box, all.	10	00	0
Item—To horse tackling and old chains, all.	18	00	0
Item—To one Grind Stone.	6	00	0
Item—To one Brindle Cow.	85	00	0
Item—To one white fast Cow.	60	00	0
Item—To one white fast heifer.	80	00	0
Item—To one tramel, one pair of tongs, one fire shovel, all.	12	00	0
Item—To Coopers tools and one broad chisel, one orger, one Razor, all.	24	10	0
Item—To one large table, one small table, all.	10	00	0

	£.	ss.	d.
Item—To one old Iron Spade.....	0	10	0
Item—To one pair of Stilyards.....	8	00	0
Item—To one old Iron pot.....	1	00	0
Item—To one old pair of Sheep shears, one old frow, one Iron weg.....	2	10	0
Item—To one old bell.....	0	05	0
	1254	13	08

BENJAMIN PAIN.

RICHARD SAYLES.

“ At a Town Council in Smithfield, December 10th, 1759, the within Inventory was accepted of, as a Lawfull Inventory and ordered to be Recorded.

“ Test JOHN SAYLES, JUNR., *Cow'l Cler.*

“ And is Recorded in Smithfield Town Council Records in the Second Book and in Page 321.

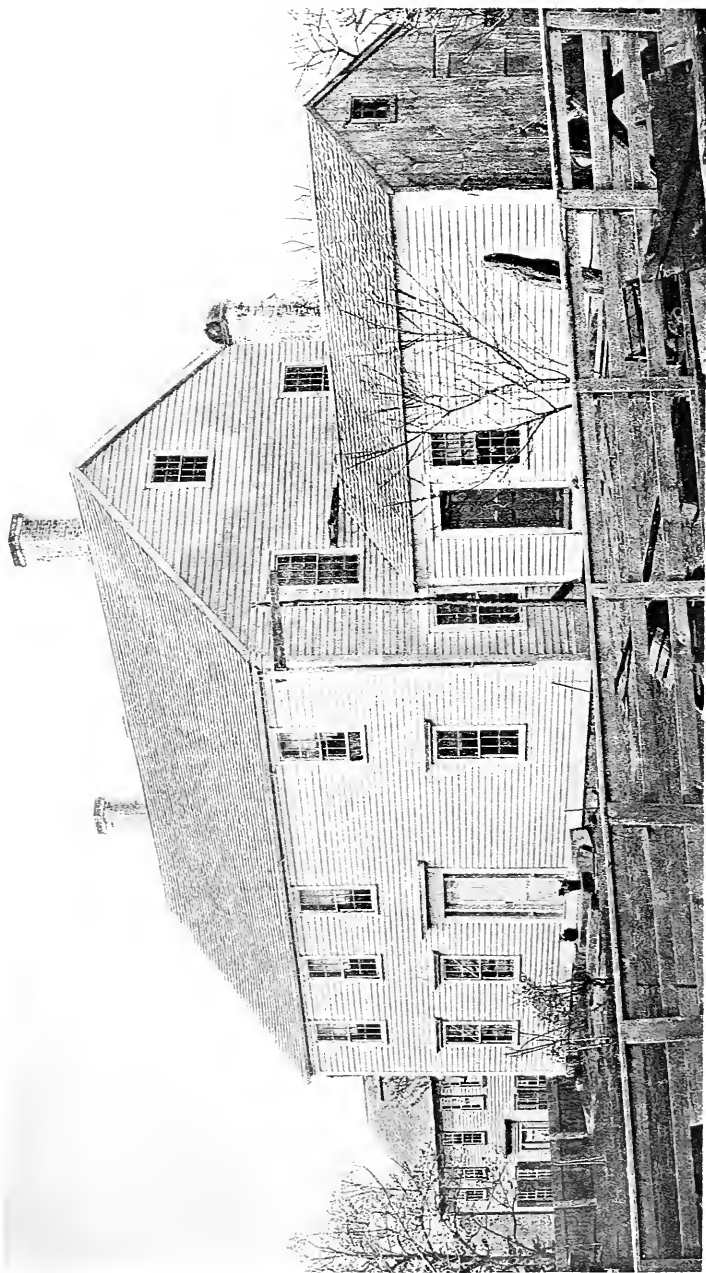
“ Pr JOHN SAYLES, JUNR., *Cow'l Cler.*”

On the back of this Inventory is this record:—

“ The Hole Inventory.....	1254	13	8
All the Debts taken out and Paid and Rem	1002	00	0”

The Executor's Bond was given to the Town Council, “ Dated this 12th day of novembr, 1759, & in the 33d year of his Majesty's Reign.” The amount of the bond was “ Ten Thousand pounds.”

This bond only called for the Executors to “ make, or cause to be made, a True & perfect Inventory of all & singular the goods and chattels of Mr. Henry Mowry, of Smithfield, afd., Deceased, and the same so made do Exhibit, or cause to be Exhibited, before the afd Town Council on or before the 12th day of December next.”



Copied from a Photograph.

Heliotype Printing Co., 220 Devonshire St., Boston.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH MOWRY HOUSE,
SMITHFIELD, R. I.

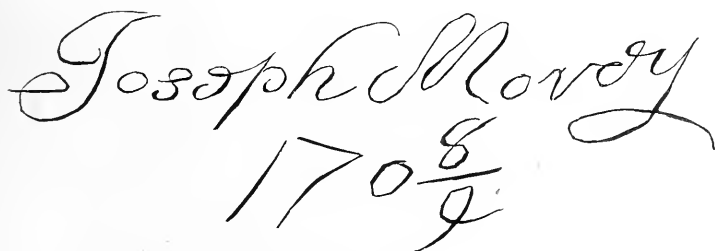
5. JOSEPH MOWRY, son of Nathaniel, called Captain Joseph, married June 3, 1695, ALICE WHIPPLE.

CHILDREN.

21. Daniel, b. Sept. 6, 1697.
22. Joseph, b. Feb. 26, 1698-9.
23. Oliver, b. Sept. 26, 1699-1700.
24. Alice, b. Jan. 6, 1712.
25. Waite, b. June 6, 1716.

This Captain Joseph lived till sometime after 1721. He was married in 1695, and in 1708 he built a fine large house, one of the largest houses in the colony, several miles southerly from his father's. The house is now standing (1878), one hundred and seventy years old. It is situated a short distance south of the Douglas Turnpike, so called, and about one mile northwesterly from the village of Stillwater. In spite of its great age, the house is even now in good condition, and is one of the oldest houses now standing in the State.

Since writing the above, a small black glass bottle has come into the possession of the writer, marked by a glazier's diamond with the following: —



Joseph Mowry
1708 1/2

The tradition is that when this house was built, a glazier came out from Providence to set the glass for the

windows, and that the owner of the house wrote his name and the date upon this bottle with the glazier's diamond. The bottle descended from Joseph to his son, Captain Daniel; from him to his son, Judge Daniel; he gave it to his daughter Mary, who married Dr. John Wilkinson; then it passed into the possession of her only child, Amey, the wife of John Harris; and from them to their daughter, Mrs. Dr. T. K. Newhall, of Providence, who presented it to the writer.

The following account of this house is copied from the *Providence Journal*, September, 1876 : —

HISTORY OF AN OLD HOUSE.

“ It is a large, square house, the front measuring more than forty feet, and having a depth nearly as great. It has two large ‘front rooms,’ one on either side of the ‘front entry,’ while the chimney formerly stood in the middle of the house, built of stone, and occupying a space nearly fifteen feet square, back of the front entry. Near the top of this chimney, upon one of the stones in its face, was chiselled the year the house was built, 1708, one hundred and sixty-eight years ago, yet the house is strong, and in a remarkably good condition at the present time. All who were living when it was built have passed away, and all their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The eighth and even ninth generation from the builder of that house are already upon the stage of being, yet so strongly was it built, of such strength of materials, such huge timbers were put into it, and so honestly and skillfully was the work done, that few houses built at the present day could so successfully withstand a severe gale. Indeed, standing, as it does, on the northwest side of a high hill, it

has probably withstood more gales and severer ones, than any other house now standing in this State.

"The 'summer piece,' as it used to be called, which runs across the ceiling in the middle of each of the front rooms, is a stick of white oak timber of about twelve by fourteen inches dimensions.

"From facts which appear to be unquestionable, this house is believed to have been built by Capt. Joseph Mowry, the son of Nathaniel Mowry, an Englishman, one of the original settlers of Northern Rhode Island.

"Captain Joseph was born about 1675 or 1676, just two hundred years ago. His mother was Johannah Inman, daughter of Edward Inman, who was also one of the original settlers.

"He was married June 3, 1695, to Alice Whipple. His three sons, Daniel (afterwards called 'Captain Daniel'), Joseph, and Oliver, were born prior to the building of this house. The first birth in the new house was his daughter Alice, Jan. 6, 1712. His second daughter, Waite, was born here June 6, 1716. Waite married Israel Arnold.

"Before the death of Captain Joseph, he deeded the home estate, including the house and one third of the farm, to his eldest son, Captain Daniel. The entire life of Captain Daniel, more than ninety years, was passed here, and from this house he was carried to his grave the last of May, 1787.

"After him the old house passed into the hands of his third son, 'Judge Daniel.' His oldest son, Joseph, an eminent lawyer of that day, built a house upon the western part of the farm, on the very spot where Mr. Emor Mowry now lives, and another son, 'Colonel Elisha,' built a house upon the eastern portion of the farm, now the house in which Mr. John A. Mowry lives.

"The writer of this article is a lineal descendant of 'Lawyer Joseph,' of the fourth generation.

“ Some years before the death of Judge Daniel, the homestead passed into the hands of his son, ‘ Clark Daniel,’ so called because he was Town ‘ *Clark* ’ of Smithfield for thirty-five years.

“ After the death of Clark Daniel, the place was owned by his son Gideon, and after his death in 1865, Thomas, brother to Gideon, took it. He died in 1872. Sometime previous to his death it passed over to his son Immer, who, a few years since, sold it to Mr. S. Keefe, its present occupant.

“ Thus it will appear that for more than *one hundred and sixty years* this house was the home of one branch of the descendants of Nathaniel Mowry, during which time it never passed out of their possession. It was the home through this long period of seven families in succession, representing six generations. The first five generations lived in it over one hundred and fifty years, or an average of thirty years each. Throughout this entire period the family was one of the foremost of the town. The several men occupying and owning the house were men of sterling integrity, of excellent ability, and were well esteemed by their fellow-citizens.

“ As a rule they were long-lived. Captain Joseph, the builder of the house, was the only exception. He probably died in middle life. Wolves were at that period common upon the hills of this old town, and a price was set upon their heads. Among the records of the town of Providence (for Smithfield was then a part of Providence) may be found the following entry: ‘ November 7, 1687. Nathaniel Mowry brought in a Wolf’s head, killed by his son *Joseph*.’ This lad Joseph was then not more than *twelve years of age* ! Twenty-one years later he built the house in question. As there is no record of him after about 1720, it is probable that he died near that time, aged about forty-five. He was a vigorous man, earnest,

active, and energetic. He was captain of the military of that vicinity.

“ His son, ‘ Captain Daniel,’ was born in 1697, and died in 1787, aged ninety. He, too, commanded the militia company, and was a highly esteemed citizen.

“ His son, ‘ Judge Daniel,’ was born in this house in 1729, and died in 1806, aged 77. He was a man of strong character, and filled many important town and State offices for fifty years, or during nearly the whole period of his life after he reached manhood. He was for twenty years the accomplished clerk of the town, frequently represented the town in the General Assembly, was placed upon important committees during the Revolutionary War, and was for two terms a member of the Continental Congress. To this important office he declined a re-election.

“ His son, ‘ Clark Daniel,’ was the fourth head of the house. He was born here in 1750, and here died in 1839, aged 89. He, too, was for more than half a century constantly identified with the public affairs of his town and State. For thirty-five years he was town clerk, and the records of Smithfield during this long period have an elegant handwriting, and were kept with neatness, good order, and great accuracy.

“ ‘ Clark Daniel ’ was a young man when the Revolutionary War broke out, and he espoused the cause of the colonies with all the zeal of his father. It is said that he was an officer in the army, and at the close of the struggle *refused to take the pension* to which he was legally entitled. A gentleman now living, at a very advanced age, remembers when his friends urged him to receive it, but to no purpose. This gentleman says the pension and back pay to which he was entitled, and which he refused, were more in amount than all the property he was worth.

“ His son Gideon was born in 1784, and died in 1865, aged 81. Like nearly all of this family, he was a good

mathematician. A copy of Pike's Arithmetic, now in the possession of the writer, obtained through Mr. Rider, of this city, bears his signature, in an elegant, bold hand, dated Dec. 18, 1806, and the book shows such evidence of careful use as to indicate an expert in the science of arithmetic.

"Thomas, brother of Gideon, and the only exception to the rule of the son succeeding to the father's estate, was born here in 1785, and died in 1872, in Providence, aged 87 years. He was the father of Miss Martha H. Mowry, M. D., of Providence, and was noted for his intellectual strength. His son Immer, also born in this house, is now living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Where can another house be found, with such a history of one family connected with it ?

"The house is one of the oldest now standing in the State. It is believed that there are but few, perhaps only two or three, as old, and none of them in so good a state of preservation as this. There is a tradition in the family that at the time it was built, there was but *one* other dwelling-house as large as it was in the colony.

"What stories could this old mansion tell, if it had a tongue ! What quantities of New England and West India rum were drunk at 'the raising' of it ! What scenes of joy and of sorrow, births, marriages, and deaths, has it witnessed ! Generation after generation of this noted family have been born, have lived and have died here.

"What changes in the country have taken place since it was built. What growth, what inventions, what improvements during this one hundred and sixty-eight years. Our country then consisted of a few feeble colonies of Great Britain, with here and there a little settlement along the coast scarcely reaching anywhere fifty miles inland. The entire interior was dense forest, the hunting-grounds of the red man. The population of Rhode Island was literally but

a few hundred. But the little one has become a thousand, and the feeble one an armed band.

“This family, the descendants of this Capt. Joseph Mowry, now number several thousands, and the country, for a century independent of the mother-land, now stretches away, not merely from the Lakes to the Gulf, but from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embraces under its starry flag a happy, thrifty, enterprising, and enlightened people, self-governing, and numbering more than forty millions. Let Americans render all honor and respect to the hardy pioneers who first settled these shores and subdued these wilds, thus laying the foundations of a great and glorious republic.”

Here Captain Joseph lived and died, and was buried in the family burial-lot upon the farm, where many of his descendants from the several generations since his time now sleep. But little is known of his character more than a few meagre facts, which, however, are sufficient to show that he was a man of strong purpose, great determination, an inflexible will, and was honored and respected by his fellow-citizens.

A fac-simile of his autograph, taken from a document dated 1720, is given below.



WILL OF CAPT. JOSEPH MOWRY.

“I, Joseph Mowry, of Smithfield, in the County of providence, in the Colony of Rhodeisland and providence plantations in New England, yeoman, Being Sick and weak in body, but perfect mind and memory, thanks be Given to God for the Same, and Calling to mind the mortality of

my body and knowing it appointed for all men once to Die, Do make and ordain this my Last will and testament : that is to Say, princippally and first of all, I Give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of almighty God that Gave it, and my body I Commit to the Earth to be Decently buried according to the DescreSSION of my Executor hereafter named : and as Touching all Such worldly Estate where-with it hath pleased God to Bless me in this Life : I Bequeath and Dispose of the Same in the following manner and form —

“ *Imprimis* — I give and Bequeath to my Two Sons, namely Daniel Mowry and Oliver Mowry : all my Lands Lying at a place Commonly Called passcogue within the Town Ship of Glocester in the County aforesaid to be Equally Divided between them. I also Give to them my above mentioned Two Sons my half purchass Right in Common on the west side of the line called the Seven mile line to be Equally Divided between them : it being part of the original Right of Edward Inman. To have and to hold the above mentioned land and Commonage as is above Expressed to them the said Daniel Mowry and Oliver Mowry and to their heirs and assigns forever.

“ 2d. I Give and Bequeath to my son Oliver Mowry and to his heirs and assigns forever : that parcel or Tract of land upland and meadow which I purchased of Samuel Steere, lying in Smithfield abovesaid and lyeth at a place Called Ridge Hill.

“ 3d. I give and bequeath to my son Joseph Mowry my homestead place or farm on which I now Dwell scituate lying and being within the Township of Smithfield aforesaid with all the apurtenances thereunto belonging. Item. I give and bequeath to my Said Son Joseph Mowry my farm which lyeth adjoining to the now Dwelling place of John Sayles, in Smithfield aforesaid, it being the farm on which my Honored father Mr. Nathaniel Mowry Deceased

last Dwelt, Sd farm Containing one-hundred and ten acres with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my said son Joseph Mowry my tract of land lying at a place called Shoggonogue within the Town Ship of Glocester in the County above said with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. *Item.* I Give and Bequeath to my son Joseph Mowry my farm lying in the Township of Wood Stock in the County of Worcester, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, the which farm I purchased of Samuel Wilson ; with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. *Item.* I Give and bequeath to my son Joseph Mowry Two pieces of land which I purchased of Francis Whitmore, one piece of sd land lyeth in Glocester aforesaid Containing Twenty-acres ; the other piece of said land lyeth in Killingsly in the County of Windham in the Colony of Connecticut containing ninety Eight acres ; with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

“ *Item.* I give and bequeath to my son Joseph Mowry that Tract of land I purchased of Benjamin Jacobs : the which land lyeth in said Killingly north parish in the Colony of Connecticut aforesaid.

“ *Item.* I Give and bequeath to my son Joseph Mowry all my part of the original Right of Benjamin Smith Deceased, which I purchased of Stephen Harding lying on the west side of the line Called the Seven mile line in the County of providence aforesaid.

“ *Item.* I Give and bequeath to my son Joseph mowry all my Right in the Common or undivided land on the East Side of the Said Seven mile line in the county of providence aforesaid, which I purchased of the said Stephen Harding. To have and to hold the above mentioned lands and commonage to him my Said Joseph Mowry and to his heirs and assigns forever.

“ 4ly. I Give and bequeath to my Son Daniel Mowry the sum of one Thousand three hundred and Twenty Eight

pounds Good and Lawfull bills of publick Credit old tenor to be paid to him out of my Estate by my Executor hereafter named.

“ 5ly. I give and bequeath to my Son Oliver Mowry the Sum of one Thousand four hundred and Eighty Six pounds in Good and Lawfull Bills of publick Credit old tenor to be paid to him out of my Estate by my Executor hereafter named.

“ 6ly. I Give and bequeath to my Daughter Alce Mowry the Sum of one thousand and five hundred pound in Good and Lawfull Bills of publick Credit old tenor to be paid to her out of my Estate by my Executor hereafter named.

“ 7th. I give and Bequeath to my Daughter Wait Arnold the Sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds in good and lawfull bills of publick Credit old tenor to be paid to her out of my Estate by my Executor hereafter named.

“ 8th. I Give and Bequeath all my Silver money to my above named five Children to be Equally Divided Between them and my will is that my son Daniel Mowry shall have the use of that piece of Bogg meadow lying on this East Side of the little River that Runs through my homestead farm and that lyeth above the dam so far up: as that wee Call the Island, and to have it the term of seven years: the Reason why my Son Daniel mowry and my Son oliver mowry is not made Equall with their Sisters in the bills of publick credit before mentioned is because I have given them part before this bequest which makes them equal with their Sisters.

“ 9ly. I Give and bequeath to my Son Joseph Mowry whom I Likewise Constitute make and ordain Sole Executor of this my last will and testament, my Two negroes, and all my household Goods and moveables Ready money and all moneys Due to me (Except my Silver money as is above Expressst) and all other things to me belonging which I might Justly Claim in whose hands Custody or

possession they be, he paying the Legacies as is above Expressed: and my will is that my Son Joseph Mowry shall Take the care of his mother, my loving wife Alee Mowry During her natural life providing all things necessary and Comfortable for her in her old age: if She please to abide with him, but should She See Cause to Remove from him then he my Executor Shall pay to her the Sum of three hundred pounds in Good and lawful Bills of publick Credit old tenor, and my will further is that my four Children, namely Daniel Mowry, Oliver Mowry, Alee Mowry, Wait Arnold Shall be helpful and assisting to their Brother my Executor in Geathering in the Debts and to bear Equal Charge with him in the Same and if it so hapen that there Should be any person or persons now Indebted to me by Bonds Bills or notes and prove not able to pay, then all and of my above named Children shall bear an Equall part of the Loss. And I Do hereby utterly Disallow, Revoke & Disanull all and Every other and former Testaments wills and Legacies, Bequests, and Executors by me in any ways before this time named, willed or bequeathed Ratifying and Conforming this and no other to be my last will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal this nineteenth Day of May in the nineteenth year of his majesties Reign George the Second King of Great Britain &c. Annoque Domini 1746.

JOSEPH MOWRY. {
L. S.
}

“Signed, Sealed, published, pronounced and Declared by the Said Joseph Mowry, as his Last will and Testament, in the presence of us the Subscribers :

WILLIAM BAETS.
ANANIAS MOWRY.
THOS. SAYLES.”

“A True *Inventory* of all and Singular the goods and Chattels of Capt. Joseph Mowry, Late of Smithfield, Deceased, Aprized at said Smithfield, the 8th and 10th of November, 1764, by Thomas Steere and Daniel Smith, Esq., as Followeth:—

	£.	s.	d.	qr.
Imprimis—His Wearing Apparel.....	15	13	7	3
Item in Cash.....	7	1	1	2
Item—Note of Hand from Anthony Steere....	2	4	6	3
Item—A Note from William Sevier for.....	1	0	0	0
Item—A ditto from Eldad Hunter for.....	0	15	0	0
Item—A ditto from Jos. Boudish for.....	1	0	0	0
Item—A ditto from Adam Comstock for one pound fourteen Shillings Recd. 4-3¼ Remains due.....	1	9	8	3
Item—A Ditto From Dan'l Vaughn for.....	1	0	0	0
Item—A ditto from Obadiah Brown, Jr. for...	2	5	0	0
Item—A ditto from Edward Hore for.....	0	17	1	3
Item—A Ditto from Amos Stafford for.....	0	1	8	2
Item—A Ditto from Sam'l Cook, Remains due.	0	12	0	0
Item—A ditto from Thos. Sayles for.....	0	16	7	0
Item—A ditto from John Melavory for.....	0	17	1	3
Item—A ditto from Thos. Stone for.....	1	5	8	2
Item—A ditto from Zeph. Mowry.....	0	12	10	1
Item—A ditto from Benj. Smith for.....	0	17	1	3
Item—A ditto from Ephraim Kittle.....	1	5	8	2
Item—A ditto from Nath'l Andrews for.....	0	13	6	2
Item—A ditto from Richard Smith for.....	0	16	11	2
Item—A ditto from James Leonard for.....	0	5	3	1
Item—A ditto from Peleg Dexter for.....	1	1	10	1
Item—A ditto from Jonathan Paddelford for..	0	13	8	3
Item—A ditto from Jeffrey Whelock for.....	0	8	6	3
Item—A ditto from Peleg Dexter.....		10	8	3
Item—A ditto from John Manchester.....	1	1	5	0
Item—A ditto from Elisha Hopkins.....	2	2	10	1
Item—A ditto from Elijah Hawkins.....	0	8	6	3
Item—A ditto from Richard Mathewson.....	0	17	1	3
Item—A ditto from ditto for.....	0	17	1	3
Item—A ditto from John Manchester for.....	0	17	1	3
Item—A ditto from Thos. Sayles for.....	0	2	8	0
Item—A ditto from John Woodward for.....	0	2	6	3

	£.	s.	d.	qr.
Item—To three Cows, all at.....	13	14	3	1
Item—To one mare at.....	6	0	0	0
Item—To two Calves a.....	2	8	0	0
Item—To Five Swine a.....	3	17	1	3
Item—To Indian Corn.....	2	2	10	1
Item—To about two thousand Hhd. and Bar- ril Staves.....	2	11	4	0
Item—To ten old barrils.....	0	11	1	3
Item—To pork and hogs fat.....	1	8	4	0
Item—To Sope and Tub 0-5s. 2d.—To meat barrils & other old Casks.....	0	10	4	0
Item—To about ten Bushels of potatoes.....	0	8	6	3
Item—To about 180 lbs. Butter a.....	5	7	11	3
Item—To a quantity of Cheese.....	1	4	10	1
Item—To about 48wt. Honey.....	1	8	9	2
Item—To one feather bed and furniture.....	9	10	3	1
Item—To one ditto and ditto.....	6	6	10	0
Item—To one bed Ticking and feather £3 & 3 pillow cases.....	3	6	10	0
Item—To one flock bed and furniture.....	2	13	1	2
Item—To one ditto and ditto.....	1	19	5	1
Item—To plough Irons a 6s. To old Iron a 10 3 1.....	0	16	3	1
Item—To 12 Chairs a.....	1	3	1	3
Item—To two old Wheels 6s. To one pair Cotton Cords 5s.....	0	11	0	0
Item—To one wooling wheel 6s. 10d. and old Clock Real 1s. 9d.....	0	8	7	0
Item—To one small oval table & 2 Square dittos	1	4	0	0
Item—To two white Chests & one chest of Drawers.....	1	13	5	0
Item—To one small Desk.....	0	8	6	3
Item—To one Gun. To one Bullet mould & Shot ditto.....	1	8	3	1
Item—To one pistol Barril and Brass Guard..	0	4	3	2
Item—To two powder horns Shott Bag some Shott and Lead.....	0	3	0	0
Item—To Pewter of Sundry sorts all at.....	2	17	5	0
Item—To Coffe pot funnel and Pepper Case all.	0	3	5	0
Item—To Earthen Ware, Glass bottles, Drink- ing Glasses and Salt Cellar.....	0	13	7	0
Item—To Tea kittle, Tea Cups, &c.....	0	9	5	0

	£.	s.	d.	qr.
Item—To Two punch Bowls and Mustard pot..	0	2	4	0
Item—To one marking Iron, one Brass and 1 Iron Candlestick.....	0	3	0	0
Item—To one Saddle and Bridle at.....	1	16	0	0
Item—To one pear of Saddle Bags.....	0	8	6	3
Item—To one Brass Skillet and ditto kittles a..	0	18	0	0
Item—To one warming pan.....	0	5	2	0
Item—To four Iron pots, one Iron Kettle & bason.....	0	17	4	0
Item—To gridiron, flesh fork & flesh hooks all..	0	3	0	0
Item—To 1 pear Sheep Shears a Reapers Cickel.	0	3	8	0
Item—To Beattle and Wedges.....	0	2	7	0
Item—To three augurs and Gimblet and Chisel and Drawing Knife and adds and one pear Nippers all a.....	—	10	6	0
Item—To a pear of old hand Irons, three Tram- mels and Crain hooks.....	0	12	10	1
Item—To Tongs Shovel melting Ladle and burn- ing Iron.....	0	6	10	1
Item—To one pear of pinchers and three ham- mers all.....	0	5	2	0
Item—An Iron Barr.....	0	9	5	0
Item—To one Brass Scimmer and frying pan ..	0	6	0	0
Item—To three old Scythes and Tackling.....	0	4	9	0
Item—To 4 old axes a 12s two old hoes a 4s 4d.	0	16	4	0
Item—To 3 pithing forks & 3 Rakes all.....	0	7	8	3
Item—To old Casks Chests and other Lumber..	0	2	7	0
Item—To one tobacco Case 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ to Sundry Un- tensils For Drawing Teeth 11s 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ all.....	0	12	0	0
Item—To 7 yds fustian a 18s and a remnant of Sattin 10s 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8	3	1
Item—To two meal bags and one Sheet.....	0	8	6	3
Item—To Woll 41 wt.....	2	16	2	6
Item—To two Cheese fats 2 Morters 2 dishes & ten trenches, all.....	0	5	2	0
Item—To one pail 1 Seive & one Slate all.....	0	2	5	1
Item—To one Corn Basket and flax Seed Sieve.	0	3	10	1
Item—To 6 Silver Spoons.....	3	1	8	2
Item—To 1 Sword.....	0	5	1	3

THOMAS STEERE.
DANIEL SMITH."

7. SARAH MOWRY, daughter of Nathaniel ; married RICHARD PHILLIPS.

Nothing is found concerning their family.

8. MARY MOWRY, daughter of Nathaniel ; married JOHN ARNOLD, and died Jan. 27, 1742, aged 67.

CHILDREN.

William, b. Oct. 9, 1695 ; d. Aug. 2, 1766.

John, b. May 29, 1697 ; d. 1727.

Israel.

Mercy, b. October, 1701 ; m. — Lapham, and removed to Dartmouth.

Daniel, d. July 30, 1773.

Anthony, b. Jan. 12, 1704 ; m. Susanna Fisk, and removed to the State of New York.

Seth, b. July 26, 1706 ; d. 1801.

Anna.

Susannah.

Abigail.

9. JOHANNAH MOWRY, daughter of Nathaniel ; married WALTER R. PHETTEPLACE.

Job.

She was called " Hannah " in her father's will. It appears to have been the custom to call " Hannah " as a sort of abbreviation of " Johannah." The latter name is probably the same as is now spelled " Joanna."

10. PATIENCE MOWRY, daughter of Nathaniel ; married JOSEPH SMITH.

Nothing known of their family.

11. MARCY MOWRY, daughter of Nathaniel ; married EDWARD SMITH.

Nothing further known of them.

12. EXPERIENCE MOWRY, daughter of Nathaniel ; married JOHN MALAVERY.

Nothing further known of them.

CHAPTER III.

THE THIRD GENERATION.

13. JOHN MOWRY, son of John and Elizabeth, born about 1700 ; married ANNA APPLEBY.

CHILD.

26. John.

14. MARY MOWRY, daughter of Henry, born Sept. 28, 1702 ; married March 6, 1727, JONATHAN SPRAGUE.

CHILDREN.

Bethiah, b. July 5, 1729.

Mary, b. Sept, 13, 1733.

Abraham, b. Aug. 14, 1737.

Zilpha, b. April 28, 1739.

Jonathan, b. Dec. 25, 1742.

Gideon, b. July 15, 1747.

15. URIAH MOWRY, son of Henry, born Aug. 15, 1705 ; married¹ URANIA —.

CHILDREN.

27. Martha, b. April 1, 1726.

28. Nathan, b. June 10, 1729.

29. Stephen, b. Dec. 13, 1731.

30. Philip, b. Feb. 17, 1733.

31. Gideon, b. July 18, 1736.
32. Wanton, born Aug. 7, 1739.
33. Jonathan, b. March 10, 1741-2.
34. Mary, b. Oct. 30, 1745.
35. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 30, 1748.

Perhaps another one named Henry, and there must have been others, for it is well known that Jonathan was the seventh son. He had an extensive reputation as a doctor, especially for "King's Evil," or "Scrofula."

Uriah's will was probated Feb. 7, 1792; Stephen and Jonathan were executors.

Married² Nov. 28, 1773, HANNAH ARNOLD, daughter of Job Whipple. She was the widow of William Arnold, having been *his* fourth wife, and having been married three times before she married Uriah. Her second husband was — Eddy.

16. JONATHAN MOWRY, son of Henry, born June 1, 1708; married March 13, 1736, ELIZABETH SAYLES.

36. Mary, d. Sept. 13, 1742.

17. JERËMIAH MOWRY, son of Henry, born Sept. 7, 1711 (perhaps 1710); married Feb. 27, 1734-5, ALICE MOWRY. She is spoken of in the will of her son Nathaniel as Alice Ballou. She married Peter Ballou. *They* had no children.

37. Nathaniel, b. Aug. 3, 1737.

18. SARAH MOWRY, daughter of Henry, born April 5, 1717; married Feb. 27, 1734-5, JOHN WILKINSON.

CHILDREN.

Stephen.

Anne.

19. ELISHA MOWRY, son of Henry, married Oct. 2, 1743, PATIENCE MAN. Lived on the homestead farm on Sayles's Hill. Elisha died intestate. His son Israel, of Mendon, Mass., was administrator.

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 38. Israel. | 44. Sarah. |
| 39. Waite (<i>see</i> 58). | 45. Esek. |
| 40. Uriah. | 46. Henry. |
| 41. Esek, died young. | 47. Jeremiah. |
| 42. Abiel, b. Sept. 8, 1756. | 48. Patience. |
| 43. Amasa. | |

20. PHEBE MOWRY, daughter of Henry; married April 26, 1744, ELISHA ARNOLD, son of William, who was the son of John and Mary Mowry Arnold.

CHILDREN.

- Rufus, b. Feb. 5, 1745; d. July 17, 1813.
 Amey, b. Monday, May 20, 1751.
 Ezekiel, b. Oct. 23, 1753; d. May 7, 1817.
 Alsie, b. July 9, 1757.
 Mary, b. Jan. 1, 1763.

21. DANIEL MOWRY, son of Captain Joseph (called "Captain Daniel" and "Daniel 1st"), born Sept. 6, 1697; married MARY STEERE, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Steere; died May 27 (28?), 1787, aged nearly 90. Mary died Jan. 2, 1776, in her seventy-fifth year.

CHILDREN.

49. Joseph, b. Nov. 10, 1723.
 50. Thomas, b. May 27, 1726.

51. Daniel, b. Aug. 17, 1729.
52. Elisha, b. March 28, 1735.
53. Mary, b. Sept. 7, 1737.
54. Alice, b. Dec. 27, 1739 ; d. Dec. 4, 1742.

The record of this family I found in a very old Bible belonging to Dr. Samuel Mowry, of Providence.

This Captain Daniel was a prominent man in his time. He was born in the Joseph house, and having lived in it his long life of ninety years, he died there, and was laid with his father in the family burial-ground. A fac-simile of his autograph is given below, taken from a very ancient-looking document, without date:—

Daniel Mowry

Two of his sons, "Judge Daniel" and "Colonel Elisha," took a prominent part in town and state affairs during the long period comprised in the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, and the intervening years.

"Lawyer Joseph," his oldest son, was one of the prominent men of his day, from about 1750 to the time of his death, in 1764, aged 41.

These three brothers passed their lives on the homestead, with the exception of a few years that Judge Daniel lived away, in the latter part of his life.

Judge Daniel lived in the Captain Joseph house. Colonel Elisha built a house now standing, and lately the residence of John A. Mowry, Esq., a little way east of the old house which Lawyer Joseph built upon the western part of the farm, at the place where Emor H. Mowry, Esq., now lives.

WILL OF CAPT. DANIEL MOWRY.

“I, Daniel Mowry, of Smithfield, in the County of Providence, In the State of Rhode Island, &c., yeoman, Being at this time in a Reasonable State of health and of a disposing mind and Memory, But being far advanced in years and often Calling unto mind the mortality of my Body, Do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say, I recommend my Soul into the hand of God that gave it, And my Body to the Earth, &c. And as Touching Such Worldly Estate it hath pleased God to bless me with in this Life, I give Devise, and Dispose of the same in the Following manner.

“Imprimis. I give and Devise unto my Grandson Daniel Mowry the Remainder of my Homestead Whereon he and I now dwell which I have not already disposed of by deed to my Son Daniel; and is bounded Northwardly on my said son Daniel’s land on which he now dwells, and on my Grandson, Job Mowry’s land, Westerly on James Appleby’s land, Southerly on land owned by me and my Son Elisha; Easterly on Land owned by the Widow Abigail Smith Together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be and remain unto him my said Grandson and to his Heirs and Assigns forever.

“Item. — I give and devise unto my son Elisha Mowry all the land I own bounded on the southward of the Homestead aforesaid and westerly on land owned by Job Aldrich and by my said son Elisha; Southwardly on the river, and eastwardly on Daniel Smith’s land, and on the highway. It being part of the same tract of land on which my said son Elisha now dwells and hath a deed or deeds of part thereof; and the remainder with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging to me I give unto him, his heirs and assigns forever.

“Also I give unto my son Elisha a small piece of

meadow on the west side of the river that runs out of my brother Joseph's meadow and adjoining to my other meadow there ; on the East side of said river called Waterman's meadow which I gave unto my my son Daniel and unto my aforesaid Grandson Daniel to be equally between them and remain to them their heirs and assigns forever ; also I give a small piece of upland adjoining unto the North-erly side of the last mentioned piece of meadow unto my said son Daniel to him his heirs and Assigns forever.

“ Item. — I give unto my two sons Daniel and Elisha a piece of Pine Land Situated in said Smithfield Northwardly from Nipsachuck seader swamp containing about twenty-eight acres and Three Lots lying on the Flatts above Way Boset Bridge at Providence together with all my right of undivided land to be equally divided between them, and remain to them, their heirs and Assigns forever.

“ Item. — I give and devise unto my Daughter Mary Smith a tract of Land situate in Glocester in the County aforesaid it being the same tract of land on which she my said daughter and her husband Martin Smith now dwell, Containing by estimation, one hundred and sixty acres, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging (that belonged to me) to be and remain to her, and the lawful lawfull heirs born of her body forever.

“ Item. — I give my Plate unto my Three Children, Viz. — Daniel, Elisha, and Mary : also I give unto my said Daughter Mary one fourth part of the remainder of my Personal Estate after my just debts are paid and the remainder I give unto my Sd Two sons to be equally divided between them.

“ And I do hereby constitute and appoint my Sd two sons Daniel and Elisha Executors of this my said will, and I do hereby revoke and disanull all and every other former testaments, wills, legacies, bequeaths, and Exccutors by me in any ways before named willed and bequeathed ratifying

and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament. — In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the first day of July, A. D. one thousand seven-hundred and eighty.

DANIEL MOWRY. { L. S. }

“Signed sealed and delivered by the said Daniel Mowry to be his last will and and Testament in the presence of us.

OLIVE ROGERS.

RACHEL STEERE.

JAMES ROGERS.

THOMAS STEERE.”

“In Town Council, held in Smithfield, in the County of Providence, &c., by agreement, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1787, —

“The last will and Testament of Daniel Mowry of Smithfield in this county of Providence Esq Deceased, was laid on the bord before this Council by Daul Mowry and Elisha Mowry Jr Executors, who accepted of being Executors as they were appointed, and desired that said will might be proved by this council and Olive Rogers and Rachel Steere two of the witnesses unto said will, on solemn engagement declared that they saw Daniel the Testator sign and seal said will and did witness the same.”

22. JOSEPH MOWRY, called “Candle Haired Joseph,” son of Captain Joseph, born Feb. 26, 1698–9; married MARGERY MOWRY, daughter of John and Margery (Whipple) Mowry, his second cousin.

CHILDREN.

55. Alice, or Alse, b. Nov. 5, 1738.

56. Joseph (called “Bachelor Joe”), b. April 24, 1740.

- 57. Jeremiah, b. March 24, 1742.
- 58. John, b. Dec. 4, 1743.
- 59. Amey, b. Dec. 4, 1746.
- 60. Eleazer, b. Sept. 5, 1750.

23. OLIVER MOWRY, son of Captain Joseph, born Sept. 26, 1699 (1700 ?); married Dec. 18, 1727, DORCAS WHIPPLE. He died March 2, 1756.

CHILDREN.

- 61. Job.
- 62. James.
- 63. Silence, m. — Cook.
- 64. Abigail, m. — Saunders.
- 65. Anne, m. — Hidden.
- 66. Marcy, I think, m. a Staples, and was mother of Nathan Staples.

WILL OF OLIVER MOWRY (SON OF JOSEPH).

"I, Oliver Mowry of Smithfield, in the County of Providence in the Colony of Rhoad Island In New England being alling of Bodely health but of perfect mind and memory Thanks be to god for the same, and calling to mind that it is appointed for all men to Die, Do make and ordain this my Last will and Testament that is to Say princepely and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul unto god that gave it and my body to the Earth to be buried in a Decent manner at the Decration of my Executrix hereafter named; and as touching Such worley Estate wharwith it hath pleased god to Bless me with all I give and Bequeath and Dispose of in the following manner.

"*Imprimis.* I give and bequeath to my Son Job mowry my homestid farm on which I dwell Containing by estimation one hundred and twenty acres. I also give to my Said Son Job mowry my peece of Medow Called Ridg

Hill in said Smithfield to him and his Heirs, Executors Administrators and Assigns forever. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my Son James mowry all the Land that my honered father gave me by his Last will and Testament to him and his Heirs Executors Administrators and assigns forever. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my three Eldest Daughters namely Silons Cook and Abigail Sanders and Anne Hidden one hundred and fifty pounds apiece to be paid them in one years time after my Death by my Executrix hereafter named out of my estate in Bills of cradet old tenor. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my youngest Daughter Marcy mowry two hundred and fifty pounds in Bills as above said when she my said Daughter Marcy attains to the age of Eighteen years, to be paid her by my Executrix out of my Estate and my will further is that if my Son Job mowry dies before he attains to the age of twenty one years that then my son James Mowry Should have all the Land that I have given his brother Job Mowry on the same conditions only Excepting what his brother Jobe was to pay his brother James and then the Land that I have given my son James is to be Equally devided Between all my children and if my two Sons attains to the age of twenty one years then my son Job shall pay his brother James mowry five hundred pounds in Bills as above said and if my Daughter Marey mowry Dies before She attains to the age of Eighteen years then that part or portion that is given her shall be Equally Devided between my surviveing Daughters, and in case my son James dies before he attains the age of twenty one years then what I have given him Shall be Equally devided between all my Children. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my Granson that lives with me Called Nathan Stapels one hundred and ninety pounds of good Bills of publick Cradet and two good Suts of apparil when he attains to the age of twenty one years to be paid him by my Executrix out of my Es-

tate. *Item.* I give and bequeath to my Loving wife Dorcas mowry Whome I make Sole Executrix of this my Last will and Testament three hundred pounds good bills of publick Cradet old tenor, and the one half, of all my household goods fre and clear forever and She my Said wife to have the Improvement and profets of my homestid farm till my son Job Mowry attains the age of twenty one years and then to Resign up the farm to my son Job mowry and my said wife to have her Choyse of the Best Room in my now Dwelling house to Live in so long as She Remains my widow and in case she marries again then to Resign up all her privileges in the house aforesaid to my Son Job Mowry and he to pay his mother for the privileges she had in the house one hundred pounds in bills as above said in one years time after She marries. *Lastly.* I give and Bequeath all the Rest of my estate that is not before mentioned to be equally Devided between all my children Rattefying and confirming this to be my Last will and Testament, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the fift day of December in the twenty-ninth year of his majestes Raign George the Second King of great Britain and in the year of our Lord on thousand seven hundred and fifty five.

OLIVER MOWREY. { L.S. }

“Signed, Sealed, published, pronounced and declared by the Said Oliver mowry to be his Last will and Testament in the presents of us the Subscribers.

EDWARD MITCHELL.

WILLIAM FORD.

PETER ALDRICH.”

24. ALICE MOWRY, daughter of Capt. Joseph, born Jan. 6, 1712.

Did she marry Jeremiah (17) ?

25. WAITE MOWRY, daughter of Captain Joseph, born June 6, 1716 ; married ISRAEL ARNOLD. They lived at Glocester, afterwards Burrillville.

CHILDREN.

William ?

Israel.

Elisha.

Benedict.

Oliver, d. Oct. 9, 1770.

Lucy, m. Samuel Comstock.

Martha, m. Ezekiel Comstock.

Mary, m. ¹Peter Taft ; ²Darius Daniels.

Mercy, m. Aaron Taft.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FOURTH GENERATION.

26. JOHN MOWRY, son of John and Anna ; married
LOIS POTTER, daughter of John and Elizabeth Potter.

CHILDREN.

- 67. Anna, b. Nov. 15, 1759.
- 68. Earle, b. April 25, 1762.
- 69. Ralph, b. May 28, 1765.
- 70. Susanna, b. Dec. 4, 1768.
- 71. Richard, b. June 12, 1771.
- 72. John, b. May 26, 1773.
- 73. George, b. Sept. 24, 1776.
- 74. William, b. July 27, 1779.
- 75. James, b. July 26, 1782.

27. MARTHA MOWRY, daughter of Uriah, born April
1, 1726 ; married PRESERVED HARRIS.

I have no record of their children at hand.

29. STEPHEN MOWRY, son of Uriah, born Dec. 13,
1731 ; married May 20, 1762, AMEY COOK.

CHILDREN.

- 76. Huldah, b. Oct. 16, 1762.
- 77. Charlotte, b. Oct. 7, 1763.

- 78. Aaron, b. March 3, 1765.
- 79. Wanton, b. May 18, 1767.
- 80. Mary, b. April 2, 1770.
- 81. Uranah, b. Aug. 26, 1772.
- 82. Benedict, b. Sept. 23, 1777.
- 83. Amasa, b. April 7, 1779.
- 84. Stephen, b. Sept. 7, 1781.
- 85. Charles, b. Dec. 7, 1783.

30. PHILIP MOWRY, son of Uriah, called "Potash Philip," born Feb. 17, 1733 ; married — Paine, daughter of Benjamin Paine. Philip owned the farm lately known as the Smithfield Town Farm. He moved to Cazenovia, N. Y.

31. GIDEON MOWRY, son of Uriah, born July 18, 1736 ; married ¹ — — —.

CHILDREN.

- 86. David.
- 87. Jesse.
- 88. Smith.
- 89. Gideon.
- 90. Uriah.
- 91. Thankful.
- 92. Dorcas, and three others.

Married ² — — —.

CHILD.

- 96. Robert.

32. WANTON MOWRY, son of Uriah, born Aug. 7, 1739 ; married DIXAH, daughter of Benjamin Harris.

CHILDREN.

- 97. Martha.

98. Susanna.

99. Olive.

33. JONATHAN MOWRY, seventh son of Uriah, called "Doctor Jonathan," born March 10, 1741-2; died March 27, 1814, aged 72. He married DEBORAH WING, daughter of Jabez and Mary Wing, of Smithfield, R. I. She was born May 27, 1750; died July 13, 1825, aged 75.

CHILDREN.

100. Rebecca, b. Feb. 9, 1770.

101. Caleb, b. March 5, 1771.

102. Anna, b. Feb. 4, 1773.

103. Robert, b. Dec. 2, 1774.

104. Martha, b. June 7, 1777; d. Sept. 21, 1778.

105. Abigail, b. March 30, 1780.

106. Dorcas, b. May 6, 1782.

107. Urania, b. June 21, 1785.

108. Peleg, b. Feb. 2, 1788; not married.

109. Deborah, b. Oct. 6, 1789.

Dr. Jonathan was a noted man in his neighborhood. He used to speak in the Friends' meeting. His family of ten children nearly all lived to have large families of their own. His mother Urania was a woman of remarkable vigor of mind. It is related of her that she spun and wove wedding suits for all her seven sons, and bed-ticking for all their beds.

Jonathan was the seventh. He did not want to be married in "homespun." Still, he did not wish to offend his mother. But he went to Providence and bought silk velvet for vest and breeches (designing to wear the homespun coat), and silk and worsted stockings, of yellow and brown.

These he brought home and put them away. On the morning of his wedding-day, he put on his suit, the homespun coat, the velvet vest (or waistcoat) and breeches, and the silk and worsted stockings, and came down to show them to his mother. His mother looked at him, surveying him from head to foot, and exclaimed, "Well, Jonathan, thy clothes look very grand, but thou art the same old stick yet."

His wife Deborah was a preacher in the Friends' Society also. An account of her sickness and death has been preserved and is given below.

"Some account of our valuable friend, Deborah Mowry, who departed this life after a short but distressing illness, the 13th of 7th month, 1825, in the seventy-sixth year of her age.

"*Seventh of the month*, she said to a friend who was with her, 'Things never looked so pleasant to me as they have for three weeks past, both outwardly and inwardly. For many years I have been endeavoring to obtain the crown, and I hope I have at length obtained it.'

"*Ninth*, she thus expressed herself to one of her daughters: 'The Lord has been good to me through all my days. He has preserved me through many trials, and I hope he will not forsake me in time of distress.' Then she offered the following supplication: 'O Lord, grant me patience and resignation, I pray thee. Not my will but thine be done on earth as 'it is in heaven. Give me this day my daily bread, and lead me not into temptation; the light of thy countenance was never more precious than now on a sick bed.' Then she said, 'I think I never was more favored than I have been of late; I don't remember to have had a more favored meeting than the last I at-

tended.' One of her neighbors coming in to assist in waiting on her through the night, she affectionately embraced her, then supplicated thus: 'There was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour; the vocal tribute of "Holy, holy, holy! Lord God Almighty; just and true are all thy ways, thou King of Saints," was suspended. Men and angels flew before thee. Oh, thy goodness! thy goodness! Did the world know thy goodness, there would thousands of thousands flow unto thee. Then righteousness would cover the earth as waters do the sea!'

"*Seventh day morning*, on taking leave of her, she said, 'O! how I love thee.' Her physician coming in, she asked him if he had done all he could for her. He replied that he had. 'I believe thou hast, and I am satisfied.' Then she bid him farewell, saying, 'I think I shall never see thy face more in this world, but hope we shall meet in a better. I want thou should seek the "one thing needful," as Mary did; that is, to choose the better part. It is a pearl of great price, worth more than ten thousand worlds besides.' *In the afternoon* she spoke to her beloved son; laying her hand upon his head, she said, 'I am about to leave thee; and I love thee, my son. Thou hast been good to me; we have lived happily together, and if thou dost follow on as thou hast begun, the Lord will bless thee forever. Since I have been a widow, I have been a widow indeed; and if thou hast anything to accuse me of, please to express it.' He replied, 'Not anything.' *In the evening*, to a friend that called to see her, she said, 'This day has been the most trying one of my life, and if it had pleased the Lord for it to have been my last, it would have been my happiest.'

"*Eleventh*, speaking to her children, she said, 'I hope my death will be the cause of sanctifying and keeping you upon the sure rock of your soul's salvation.' Then turning to others in the room, she said, 'I hope it will be to you

all,—give not sleep to your eyes nor slumber to your eyelids, until you know of being sanctified.’ Soon after she said, ‘My distress is great; yes, very great. Why am I continued here?’ One of her daughters replied, ‘Perhaps it is for our refinement.’ She answered, ‘May you be purified; may you be like gold seven times purified: the pure gold that will bear hammering, how little there is of it.’

“*Twelfth*, her bodily distress continued great, but her intellect clear. To a friend who came to see her she said, ‘I am almost worn out; dost thou think I shall continue through the day?’ Another friend who came to spend the day, said, ‘It is encouraging to be with thee, to witness thy great patience and entire resignation.’ She replied, ‘Am I patient? Do I bear my sufferings with patience? I was afraid I did not.’ The friend said, ‘Thou dost, and I am comforted in believing thou hast borne an honest, faithful testimony to the truth.’ She replied, ‘I have endeavored through strength to fill up my small measure.’ Soon after she requested the same friend to read to her the account, in Job Scott’s Journal, of his last sickness, sufferings, and death; which being done, appeared to be a comfort in her mind. Then, on taking a little cold water, she said, ‘How I long to be drinking at the pure fountain of living water.’ To the same friend, when taking leave of her, she observed, after embracing her, ‘Thy company has been pleasant; it has tended to mitigate my pain.’ One of her granddaughters coming in, she took her by the hand and said, ‘Precious blossom, how many precious blossoms I have to leave behind me! May the Lord bless them.’ Then she said, ‘Oh, heavenly father, be pleased to bring the dear little creatures to an acquaintance with thee.’

“*In the evening* she said to a neighbor who came to see her, ‘I have no wish to live; no, not if I could be restored to perfect health.’ A friend present asked her if

she wished her to stay through the night. She said, 'Yes, thou must'; then embraced her affectionately. The friend observed, 'It is pleasant to find thou lovest me still.' She replied, 'I love everybody; my love extends to the ends of the earth.' During the night she suffered much; her strength appeared nearly exhausted, and her mind at times a little wandering. Her desire to depart seemed to increase. A friend observed to her that she hoped she would be enabled to wait with patience the Lord's time. 'It seems pleasant, very pleasant, to look forward.'

"*Thirteenth*, her distress continued; life seemed nearly spent. She uttered some expressions which could not be distinctly understood, although she appeared to be sensible and resigned, and continued in frequent supplication.

"Near her close a friend said to her, 'Thou hast been preserved through great patience to-day.' She replied, 'Yes,' and again expressed a wish to wait the Lord's time. About half-past one o'clock she quietly departed this life without sigh or groan, and we are comforted in the belief, having no doubt that her close was peaceful, and her spirit gathered to enjoy that rest prepared for the children of God.

"On the 15th her remains were interred in the Friends' burial-ground at Smithfield, where a large and solemn meeting was held on the occasion."

37. NATHANIEL MOWRY, son of Jeremiah, born Aug. 3, 1737; married URANAH PAINE. He had no children. His will is very important, as giving much information in reference to the relationship of several families.

WILL OF NATHANIEL MOWRY (SON OF JEREMIAH).

"IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. I, Nathaniel Mowry, of Smithfield, in the county of Providence, in the colony of

Rhodisland, & in New England. Gentleman: Being in Health and perfect Memory (Blessed be God therefor) Do this Twenty Seventh Day of May in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c., and in the Year of Our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy three, make and publish this my last Will and Testament in manner following (that is to say,)

“IMPRIMIS. I Commend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God who Gave it Me; and my Body to the Earth from whence it was taken, in Hopes of a Joyful Resurrection Through the Merits of my SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

“And as for that Worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to Bless me, I dispose thereof as followeth—

“FIRST. I give to my Loving Wife Uranah Mowry, the Improvement, Profits and Income of all my Real and personal Estate; by Her freely to be possessed and Enjoyed during the full Term of Her Natural Life.

“ITEM. I Give to my Cousins Jona. Mowry, Junr., Son of my Uncle Uriah Mowry, and Israel Mowry, Son of my Uncle Elisha Mowry, and Nathaniel Newman and Jeremy Newman, Sons of Thomas Newman, All that my Farm situate lying and being in Smithfield aforesaid, which my Honoured Father Jeremiah Mowry deceased purchased of Ephraim Whipple, with the Buildings thereon standing; and is Bounded Westerly with the High-Way, Northerly with Land belonging to Samuel Hill and Thomas Lapham, Esqr., Easterly with Pawtucket River, and Southerly with Land of Daniel Jenks, Esqr., to be equally divided between Them (due Regard being had in the Division thereof respecting Quantity and Quality) to Them and to their several and respective Heirs and Assigns forever, and to enter into the possession thereof within One Year after the Death of my honoured Mother Alice Ballou, or after the Death of my above said Loving Wife, either of which that

shall last happen. And further my Will is, and I hereby order and direct that, if either the above named Nathaniel Newman or Jeremiah Newman shall happen to Die before he shall arrive to the age of Twenty One Years that then and in Such Case the Surviving Brother have and enjoy the Share in the above Farm which would have belonged to the Deceased had he Survived, and to the Survivors Heirs and Assigns forever. And in Case the said Nathaniel Newman and Jeremiah Newman shall both Die before they arrive to the age of Twenty One Years, that then and in such Case I give the Two Shares in the above described farm herein before given unto them, unto Thomas Newman (Father of the said Nathaniel and Jeremiah) and to His Heirs and Assigns forever.

“I GIVE to my good Friend and well beloved Cousin Elisha Mowry, Jun’r, of Smithfield aforesd Son of my Uncle Daniel Mowry, All my homestead farm situate in Smithfield aforesd, with the Buildings thereon, being and standing; Bounded Westerly and Northwesterly with Lands of David Harris, Esqr., and David Jenks, Esqr. Easterly with the Highway, and Southerly with Lands of Capt. William Whipple, and the Heirs of Christopher Jenks Deceased, to him and to his Heirs and Assigns forever; together with all my movable and personal Estate, and to enter into Possession of both Real and Personal Estate immediately after the Death of my aforenamed Loving Wife; and as a Condition that the said Elisha Mowry hold and enjoy the aforegiven Real and Personal Estate, he is hereby Ordered and directed to pay out of the same the following Legacies herein Given to sundry Persons:—

“ITEM. I Give to my honoured Mother Alice Ballou the Sum of Thirty Pounds Lawful money to be paid unto her by the said Elisha Mowry within One Year after the Death of my aforesaid Loving Wife.

“ITEM. I Give to my Three Cousins Stephen Mowry,

Philip Mowry and Gideon Mowry, Sons of my Uncle Uriah Mowry Fifteen Pounds Lawful money Each, to be paid to them severally and Respectively by the said Elisha Mowry Jun'r within One Year after the Death of my aforesaid Loving Wife.

"ITEM. I Give to my five Cousins, namely, Esek Mowry, Abiel Mowry, Henry Mowry, Uriah Mowry Jun'r and Jeremiah Mowry jun'r, Sons of my Uncle Elisha Mowry, Fifteen pounds Lawful money Each, to be paid unto them severally and Respectively by the aforementioned Elisha Mowry Jun'r within One Year after the Death of my aforesd Loving Wife.

"ITEM. I give unto my Cousin Martha Harris, the now Wife of Preserved Harris of said Smithfield Thirty Pounds lawful money to be paid unto her by the said Elisha Mowry Jun'r within One Year after the Death of my said Loving Wife.

"ITEM. I Give to my Brother in Law Thomas Newman Thirty Pounds lawful Money, to be paid unto him by the said Elisha Mowry Jun'r within One Year after the Death of my aforesd Loving Wife.

"ITEM. I Give to my Cousin Mary Arnold, Daughter of my Uncle Israel Arnold Seven Pounds and Ten Shillings Lawful money, to be paid unto her by the said Elisha Mowry Jun'r within One Year after the Death of my said Loving Wife.

"ITEM. I give to my Cousin Sarah Mowry, Daughter of my Uncle Elisha Mowry Seven Pounds and Ten Shillings Lawful money to be paid unto her by the said Elisha Mowry jun'r within One Year after Death of my said Loving Wife.

"ITEM. I give to my Cousin Patience Mowry, Daughter of my said Uncle Elisha Mowry Seven Pounds and Ten Shillings Lawful money, to be paid unto her by the said Elisha Mowry Jun'r within One Year after the Death of my said Loving Wife.

“ITEM. I Give to my Three Cousins Benedict Arnold, William Arnold jun'r and Elisha Arnold Jun'r Sons of my Uncle Israel Arnold Esq'r Fifteen Pounds Lawful money Each, to be paid unto them severally and Respectively by the said Elisha Mowry Jun'r within One Year after the Death of my said Loving Wife.

“ITEM. I Give to my Two Cousins Rufus Arnold and Ezekiel Arnold, Sons of my Uncle Elisha Arnold Fifteen Pounds Lawful money Each, to be paid unto Them severally and Respectively by the said Elisha Mowry jun'r within One Year after the Death of my said Loving Wife.

“ITEM. I Give to my two Cousins Abraham Sprague and Gideon Sprague, Sons of my Uncle Jonathan Sprague, Fifteen Pounds Lawful Money Each, to be paid unto them severally and Respectively by the said Elisha Mowry jun'r within One Year after the Death of my said Wife.

“ITEM. I give to my two Cousins Bethiah Sprague and Mary Sprague, Daughters of the said Jonathan Sprague, Seven Pounds and Ten Shillings Lawful Money Each, to be paid unto them severally and Respectively by the said Elisha Mowry jun'r within One Year after the Death of my said Loving Wife.

“ITEM. I Give to my Apprentice Abial Baker, provided he shall live to the Age of Twenty One Years and serve faithfully agreeable to his Indenture, the Sum of Thirty Pounds Lawful money to be paid unto him by the said Elisha Mowry jun'r within one year after the Death of my said Loving Wife, or when his Apprenticeship expires, should my said Wife be dead at that Period.

“NEVERTHELESS If I the Testator should leave ISSUE of my Body born within Nine Months after my Decease, of the Body of my now Wife, or within such term of time as the Law shall limmit in such Cases, then Every Clause and Article of the afore written shall be void and of none Effect, anything contained to the Contrary notwithstanding.

“ AND I Do hereby Constitute and Ordain my aforesd Loving Wife Uranah Mowry, and my trusty and well beloved Cousin Elisha Mowry jun'r aforesd Joint Executors of this my last Will and Testament ; And do hereby utterly Disallow, Revoke and Disannul All other former Testaments, Wills, Bequests, and Executors, by me in any Ways before named Willed and Bequested, Ratifying and Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testaments.

“ IN WITNESS whereof I, the said Nathaniel Mowry, have hereunto Set my Hand and seal the Day and Year first before Written.

NATHANIEL MOWRY.

“ Signed, Sealed, published and Declared by the said Nathaniel Mowry as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of Us, whose names are hereto subscribed ; who Set our hands as Witnesses thereto at his request and in his Presence.

JEREMY WHIPPLE.

EDWARD CLARKE.

OTIS WHIPPLE.

JOHN DEXTER.”

38. ISRAEL MOWRY, son of Elisha, born Jan. 1, 1744 (1743, O. S.) ; married ¹ SUSAN ALDRICH, daughter of Judge Caleb Aldrich. She was born Nov. 25, 1748. He died April 1, 1813, aged 69. She died April 30, 1790, aged 43.

CHILDREN.

110. Ariel (or Azael), b. Jan. 3, 1769 ; d. Oct. 27, 1773.

111. Elisha, b. Oct. 2, 1770.

112. Arnold, }
113. Gardner, } twins, b. Oct. 17 (or 27), 1772.

- 114. Elsie (or Alecy), b. April 25, 1775.
- 115. Mary, b. March 4, 1777 ; d. Oct., 1874, aged 97.
- 116. Anna, b. Sept. 30, 1779.
- 117. Caleb, }
- 118. Sarah, } twins, b. March 3, 1783.
- 119. Waitee.
- 120. Israel.
- 121. Susanna, d. June 8, 17—.

Married ² PATIENCE ALDRICH, daughter of Robert Aldrich. She was cousin to Susan. She died May, 1814.

CHILDREN.

- 122. Amey.
- 123. Robert.
- 124. Patience.

40. URIAH MOWRY, son of Elisha ; married Sept. 7, 1783, JOANNA BARTLETT, daughter of Jeremiah Bartlett, of Cumberland.

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 125. Cynthia, d. April 2, 1861. | 130. Joanna. |
| 126. Sally. | 131. George. |
| 127. Uriah. | 132. Patience. |
| 128. Alzada. | 133. Delpha, d. at 17. |
| 129. Rebecca. | 134. Barton. |

42. ABIEL MOWRY, son of Elisha, b. Sept. 8, 1756 ; married March 30, 1788, TABATHA WILBOUR, daughter of Daniel and Ruth Wilbour, near Centredale, R. I.

CHILDREN.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 135. Adah, b. Oct. 30, 1788. | 141. Susan, b. June 4, 1800. |
| 136. Patience, b. July 21, 1790. | 142. Liامي, b. Apl. 13, 1803. |
| 137. Dan, b. April 14, 1792. | 143. Ruth, b. Nov. 13, 1805. |
| 138. Abiel, b. Feb. 7, 1794. | 144. Esek, b. Jan. 18, 1808. |
| 139. Tabatha, b. Aug. 2, 1797. | 144 ¹ / ₂ . Angeline, b. May 18, |
| 140. Japhet, b. Jan. 25, 1799. | 1813. |

Abiel d. May 26, 1830, aged 73. Tabatha d. Aug. 12, 1859, aged 90. Japhet d. April 22, 1801.

44. SARAH MOWRY, daughter of Elisha; married June 5, 1774, BENJ. SLOCUM, Jr., son of Benj. Slocum. He moved to North Adams, Mass.

45. ESEK MOWRY, son of Elisha. He was never married. He lived on Sayles's Hill, on the old place, with Jeremiah. Then Jerry took the place; and after him his son Tyler.

46. HENRY MOWRY, son of Elisha; married THANKFUL BOWEN. She died Nov. 17, 1851, aged 88. He died Sept. 15, 1847, aged 87.

CHILDREN.

145. Windsor, b. March 31, 1795; d. Jan. 14, 1861, aged 65.

146. George.

147. Henry, b. March 10, 1802.

148. Joel.

149. Fanny.

150. Chloe.

151. Amey.

He moved to Mendon about 1802, and lived and died there.

47. JEREMIAH MOWRY, son of Elisha; married Oct. 29, 1790, SARAH COOPER, daughter of Moses Aldrich, Jr.

CHILD.

152. Tyler, b. Feb. 26, 1792.

48. PATIENCE MOWRY, daughter of Elisha ; married JABEZ WING, Northbridge, Mass.

CHILD.

Hiram.

49. JOSEPH MOWRY, son of Captain Daniel, born Nov. 10, 1723 ; lawyer ; married Feb. 12, 1743, ANNE WHIPPLE. He died in the autumn of 1764, aged 41.

CHILDREN.

- 153. Job, b. Jan. 24, 1744.
- 154. Thomas, b. March 15, 1746.
- 155. Richard, b. Feb. 11, 1748-9.
- 156. Andrew, b. April 4, 1751.
- 157. Ruth, b. Aug. 13, 1753.
- 158. Anne, b. Dec. 14, 1755.
- 159. Phebe, b. Nov. 14, 1758.
- 160. Augustus, b. Aug. 9, 1761.

Joseph was evidently a man of good abilities. From an old account-book in the possession of the writer, it appears that at the several terms of the courts from 1757 to 1764, he had many cases in court as attorney, and he was called upon to issue, or "put out," as he called it, a large number of writs to be served for various causes. These writs numbered for the different terms of court from fourteen to fifty and sixty. In one instance a great many cases were prosecuted in the name of Cornelius Culnon. It would appear that this Culnon was a sutler, or broker, or money-lender, or something of that sort, at the camp at Crown Point, about 1760, during the French and Indian War. There are accounts of various articles sold, and frequent orders for money to be deducted from the soldier's wages.

One of these bills reads as follows : —

“JOSEPH BENNETT to CORNELIUS CULNON, *Dr.*

New York Currency.

1760

June 30.	To 2 lb. Loaf Sugar 5 s.	To 1 Loaf of Sugar weight 6 lb. 10 oz.	1	1	3
July 5th, 6th, 10th.	To 1 quart Rum 1 pint wine 1 pint ginn 1 quart Rum.		0	14	6
16th.	To 1 Bullett pouch 1 quart wine 1 Jill of Ginn.			12	
Sept. 30.	To 1 pint wine. October 4th To 1 lb. chocolate & 4 lb. Sugar.			12	6
Oct. 7th.	To To 1 quart wine 3 lbs. Sugar & 1 lb. Coffee.			12	
16th, 20th.	To To 1 Dozen of Red Her- ring and one pair of gloves.			10	
			<hr/>		
			£4	2	3

Errors Excepted.”

This account was sued in October, 1763. The following is the writ in the case: —

“PROVIDENCE, ss. George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c.

“To the Sheriff of our County of Providence or to his Deputy, Greeting: —

“We command you to arrest the body of Joseph Bennett of Situate, in the County of Providence, Labourer, (if he may be found within your Preeinct) and for Want of his Body to attach his Goods and Chattels, and him or them in safe Custody keep until he give sufficient Bond, returnable according to law, to answer the complaint of Cornelius Culnon of Albany in the County of Abony,

marchant, at the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Providence, within and for our said County of Providence, on the third Monday of December next ensuing the Date hereof, in an Action of the case for the recovery of four pounds two shillings and three pence New York Currency, money due by Book,

as my Declaration to be filed in Court will be fully set forth, the non payment whereof is to the Damage of the Plaintiff one hundred and seventy pounds current Money of New England. Hereof fail not, and make true return of this Writ, with your Doings thereon—Witness, Daniel Jencks, Esq, at Providence this fourth Day of October in the third year of our Reign, Anno Domini 1763.

GEO JACKSON, *Clerk.*

This writ is indorsed on the back : —

“ SCITUATE, October ye 10th A D 1763. Then I sarved this writ upon the Body of Joseph Bennet, according to Law, per me

JOHN BLACKMAR, *Dep. Sheriff.*”

The following is a copy of one of these numerous orders from the soldiers in our army in favor of Cornelius Culnon : —

“ CROWN POINT 11th Novr, 1760.

“ Gentm. Please to pay to Cornelius Culnon or order the sum of sixteen Shillings, New York Currency for value recd and Deduct the same out of the wages first due to me as a soldier in Majr Birkitt’s Company & youl Oblige &c

JAMES MOWRY.

“ To either of the Hon’l Committee of war for the Colony of Rhode Island.”

It would appear that most or all of these orders were sued, and at one time there were nearly fifty of them sued by Lawyer Joseph as attorney for Culnou.

Among the papers preserved in the family for nearly one hundred and twenty-five years, are several briefs and notes for pleading. One of these papers he has inscribed, "Minits in Judg Steere Case," which is given below, with the spelling and abbreviations retained : —

"The Deft. Defends and observes first he is sued in Ejectment therefore ye Plt was oblidge to set up a Title and not only so but must maintain and prove it or he can not oust ye Deft. if he had only a bare possession.

"1st, the Plt hath set up ye Right of Gideon Harris and Declairs on a Deed from sd Harris to the plt. to which we answer: that the fee of ye Lands in Dispute did not pass by sd Deed, for that said Harris had no Right in sd Lands nor Lawfull Deed, That the deed made to him by Jedediah Harris and the plt. could not pass the fee it being made with pretence to convey Lands belonging to Wm. Brooks, in order to Discharge sd Brooks debts when the plt. had money in hand to Discharge sd Debts, if any Debts there were which is not proved and with a pretence to Seport brookses widow, when other wise provided for.

"2ndly, if any thing had passed by the Deed Declared in it is not Good nor effectual against the Deft. it not being Recorded in the Town where the Land Lyeth, which is Required to prevent Clandstaine and unsarton Sails. Colony Law, page 50.

"plead this to ye Cort or Jurey as you please.

"3dly, for that Wm. Broocks had no Title to the premisses at his Death the Same being part of one of the 13 Lots Granted to the Purchasers of weftanaug on Good Consideration in the of and that the Same was sev-

ered from the Common Long before the Survey Declaired on made to Mr. Broocks, and before the purchase of the plt. write the Deft. was possessed of the premisses in fee by purchase on Good Consideration.

"4thly. That if Mr. Brooks did Include the premisses in his survey Declaired on, there is Sufficant number of acres there in Contained, that the Deft. may hold his full Demand there in, and Mr. Brookses Right, if he had any, its full number of acres and 40 acres more for any honest man that Can make out a right to it."

Lawyer Joseph received from Stephen Hopkins, Governor, in 1761, a commission as captain of the Third Company or Trained Band of the town of Smithfield. After this he appears in all correspondence to have been addressed by his title of Captain.

A fac-simile of his autograph, given below, is taken from a receipt written Feb. 8, 1762.

A fac-simile of the autograph of Joseph Mowry, Jr. The signature is written in a cursive script, with the first letter 'J' being large and ornate. The name 'Mowry' is clearly legible, and 'Jr.' is written at the end.

What was the cause of his death is not now known. But he was cut off in the prime of life, being but a little over forty years old. There are records of his business in June, and he probably died in September, 1764. He died intestate, and Anne, his widow, was offered the office of administratrix, but for some reason she refused it, and Daniel Mowry, his brother, was appointed administrator by the Council.

At that time Richard, the third son, was but in his sixteenth year, and he chose his uncle Daniel to be his guardian.

Anne, the widow, afterwards married Jonathan Harris, son of Richard Harris. She was his second wife. Richard Harris was born Nov. 14, 1668. He was the son of Thomas Harris, 2d, who was an original proprietor in Providence and Pawtucket, and died Feb. 27, 1710. He was the son of Thomas Harris, 1st, who came to Providence with Roger Williams. He was town treasurer and surveyor, and died in 1686.

50. THOMAS MOWRY, son of Captain Daniel, born May 27, 1726; married — WHIPPLE; died April 27, 1745.

They had no children.

51. DANIEL MOWRY, son of Captain Daniel, called "Judge Daniel," born Aug. 17, 1729; married ¹ Aug. 27, 1749, ANNE PHILLIPS, daughter of Richard and Anne Phillips. He died July 6, 1806, aged 77. She died Sept. 18, 1753, aged 30.

CHILDREN.

- 161. Daniel, b. April 8, 1750.
- 162. Amey, b. Sept. 1, 1751.
- 163. Anne, b. June 21, 1753.

Married ² Aug. 19, 1756, AMEY ARNOLD, widow of Thomas Arnold.

CHILDREN.

- 164. Mary, b. Oct. 14, 1756.
- 165. Marcy, b. Aug. 28, 1758.

Married ³ CATHERINE STEERE, daughter of Anthony and Rachel Steere.

She died April 4, 1827, aged 75.

CHILDREN.

166. Joseph, b. June 30, 1788.

167. Rachel, b. Nov. 22, 1790.

Judge Daniel Mowry was one of the foremost men of Northern Rhode Island, during the important period that comprised the Revolutionary War and the years immediately preceding.

The following tribute to his memory was published in the *Woonsocket Patriot* of Jan. 31, 1868, and is in the main correct.

JUDGE DANIEL MOWRY.

“The town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, was once, and only once, represented in the Congress of the United States. That Representative was Daniel Mowry, the son of Daniel Mowry, and grandson of Joseph Mowry. He was born on the 28th of August, 1729. His father then lived on a farm now owned by Burrill Mowry, near the ‘Yellow Tavern,’ a few rods from the road leading from Woonsocket to Greenville. His childhood, youth, and manhood were passed upon the farm with his father. In those early days schools were few and far between, so that he was denied the advantages of a school education. He never attended school, in all, more than three months. He learned the trade of a cooper, and some of his work has been in the family of his daughter since her remembrance. This daughter is the widow of the late Maj. Morton Mowry. He early manifested a taste for reading, and soon acquired a better knowledge of books than

many possess who are favored with libraries. Not only did he read books, but what is more valuable to a public man, he learned to read that mysterious scroll called 'human nature.' Men of his stamp do not long keep hidden within the shadow of their own dwellings. The public soon found out his merits, and he was repeatedly called from the monotonous routine of a farmer's life to act in various public capacities. He was sent to the General Assembly for a number of years, both from Smithfield, his native town, and also from the town of Glocester, where he resided six years of his life. He served as town clerk of his native town for a series of years, and any one who will take the trouble to examine the records in the town clerk's office in Smithfield will there find the books then kept by him written in a clear, full hand.

"He was often called upon to act as counsellor or advocate for parties having cases before the courts. He was tall and slim in person, with blue eyes, remarkably sharp and piercing, and a light, clear complexion. He was a very fluent speaker, and it is said that when he became interested in a subject, his large full eyes would dilate still more, his tall form would sway to and fro, and in clear, pointed sentences he would utter his convictions.

"He was one of the judges of the court at one time, and by the name of 'Judge Mowry' he was known for years. He was in Congress one term, and might have gone longer, but would not accept a second nomination. He was possessed of a large share of sound common-sense, — a qualification sadly lacking in some of the Congressmen of the present day, — which enabled him to see the difficulties under which he labored, in attempting to cope with other members, whose early education had not been so neglected as his own. His native pride caused him to decline a reelection. He came back to his farm, and there passed the remainder of his days, honored and respected by all who

knew him. He was three times married. His first wife was Anna Phillips, and by her he had three children, one son and two daughters. His second wife's maiden name was Arnold; two daughters came by her. Catherine Steere was his third wife, and two boys and one girl blessed their union. He died in the year 1806, July 6, after a short illness, at his home, where Mrs. Morton Mowry now lives, about four miles from Woonsocket, and was buried beside his three wives, in the family lot, near his childhood's home."

The foregoing needs amplification in some particulars. He represented his native town in the General Assembly most of the time from May, 1766, when he was first chosen, till he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in October, 1776. He was re-elected judge in 1777, 1778, 1779, and in February, 1780.

It was his good fortune to be a member of the General Assembly in May, 1776, when that body passed the famous "Independence Act," just two months before the "Declaration of Independence" by Congress.

The previous Assembly had displaced the Tory governor, Joseph Wanton, and appointed that staunch patriot, Nicholas Cooke, governor. May 4, 1776, the Assembly passed an Act repealing "The Act for the more effectually securing to His Majesty the allegiance of His Subjects, in this his Colony and Dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

THE ACT OF MAY 4, 1776.*

"An Act repealing an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the more effectually securing to his Majesty the Allegiance of

* Colonial Records, Vol. VII. p. 522.

of his subjects, in this his Colony and Dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,' and altering the forms of Commissions, of all Writs and Processes in the Courts, and of the Oaths prescribed by law.

"Whereas in all States, existing by compact, Protection and Allegiance are reciprocal, the latter being only due in consequence of the former ; and whereas George the Third, King of Great Britain, forgetting his dignity, regardless of the compact most solemnly entered into, ratified and confirmed to the inhabitants of this Colony, by his illustrious Ancestors, and till of late fully recognised by Him,—and entirely departing from the duties and character of a good King, instead of protecting, is endeavoring to destroy the good people of this Colony, and of all the United Colonies, by sending fleets and armies to America, to confiscate our property, and spread fire, sword, and desolation throughout our country, in order to compel us to submit to the most debasing and detestable tyranny ; whereby we are obliged by necessity, and it becomes our highest duty, to use every means with which God and nature have furnished us, in support of our invaluable rights and privileges, to oppose that Power which is exerted only for our Destruction.

"Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is enacted, that an Act entitled, 'An Act for the more effectual securing to his Majesty the Allegiance of his subjects in this his Colony and dominion of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,' be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"And be it further enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That in all Commissions for Offices, Civil and Military, and in all Writs and Processes in law, whether original, judicial, or executory, civil or criminal, wherever the name and authority of the said King is made use of, the same shall be omitted,

and in the room thereof the name and authority of the Governor and Company of this Colony shall be substituted in the following words, to wit: 'The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.' That all such Commissions, Writs and Processes, shall be otherwise of the same form and tenure as they heretofore were; that the Courts of Law be no longer entitled nor considered as the King's Courts; and that no instrument in writing of any nature or kind, whether public or private, shall in the date thereof mention the year of said King's Reign; Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Act contained shall render void or vitiate any Commission, Writ, Process or Instrument heretofore made or executed, on account of the name and authority of the said King being therein inserted."

Mr. Cowell, in his book, *Spirit of '76 in Rhode Island*, says: —

"Fearless of all consequences, and long before the Declaration of Independence, the General Assembly took the bold stand of dissolving the allegiance due by his subjects in the colony to their king. This was a proud day for Rhode Island, and the passage of such an Act at such a crisis will ever redound to her glory, so long as the love of political liberty and equal rights shall predominate in the human breast. To appreciate the boldness of this movement, we must consider that at this time three of the best regiments were absent from the State; that there was a great scarcity of the munitions of war; that the enemy had full command of the bay, and the shores to a great extent were accessible to his ships of war. In addition to which there were, as always will be on such occasions, '*croakers*,' — a tribe always inimical to the progress of liberty or religion, and who preached up submission to the 'powers

that be' ; but in spite of all the surrounding difficulties, the heart of the people was to '*go forward*' as if they had heard the voice of the Almighty, as did the children of Israel at their passage through the Red Sea ; and they went forward, and ruptured the strongest ties that can exist between a people and their rulers, and they did it because it was their *right* to do so, under the circumstances of the case."

"Seldom, if ever, was a Legislature so unanimous and so fearless in carrying out the voice of the people. It was no trivial matter for the people of this colony to throw off their allegiance to their sovereign lord and king, and that, too, at a time when it was problematical what course the Continental Congress would pursue in regard to Independence. But in the language of the preamble to the Act, the people knew that 'Protection and Allegiance were reciprocal,' and on this rock they stood ; and when the former was withdrawn, it was their right and duty 'to use every means which God and nature had furnished them in support of their inalienable rights.' Such was the language of the Representatives of the people of this State, in May, 1776 ! No doubt this act was 'treasonable and rebellious,' as treason and rebellion were then defined by British statutes ; but in point of fact, it was simply a declaration of what were some of the inalienable rights of man, and now in 'this age of progress' generally so acknowledged by all disbelievers in the 'divine right of kings.'"

In May, 1780, he was elected, with James M. Varnum, Ezekiel Cornell, and John Collins, to represent this State in Congress.

In May, 1781, he was re-elected, and this time the General Assembly passed the following vote : — *

* R. I. Col. Records, IX, p. 423.

"Voted and Resolved, That the Hon. Daniel Mowry, Jr., and James M. Varnum, Esqs., be, and they are hereby requested to proceed to Philadelphia, and take their seats in Congress as soon as possible, to represent this State for the ensuing six months; and that the Hon. William Ellery and Ezekiel Cornell, Esq., be, and they are hereby, requested to proceed to Congress at the expiration of that time, to relieve the first above-named gentlemen, and to represent this State for the remaining six months."

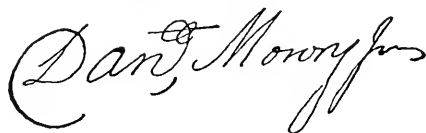
Daniel Mowry was placed on many important committees by the General Assembly during these troublous times. In 1774 he was appointed one of the census-takers, to "make an enumeration of the inhabitants of the Colony." He was also upon a similar commission in 1776.

He was a member of a committee appointed in 1777 to number all persons capable of bearing arms.

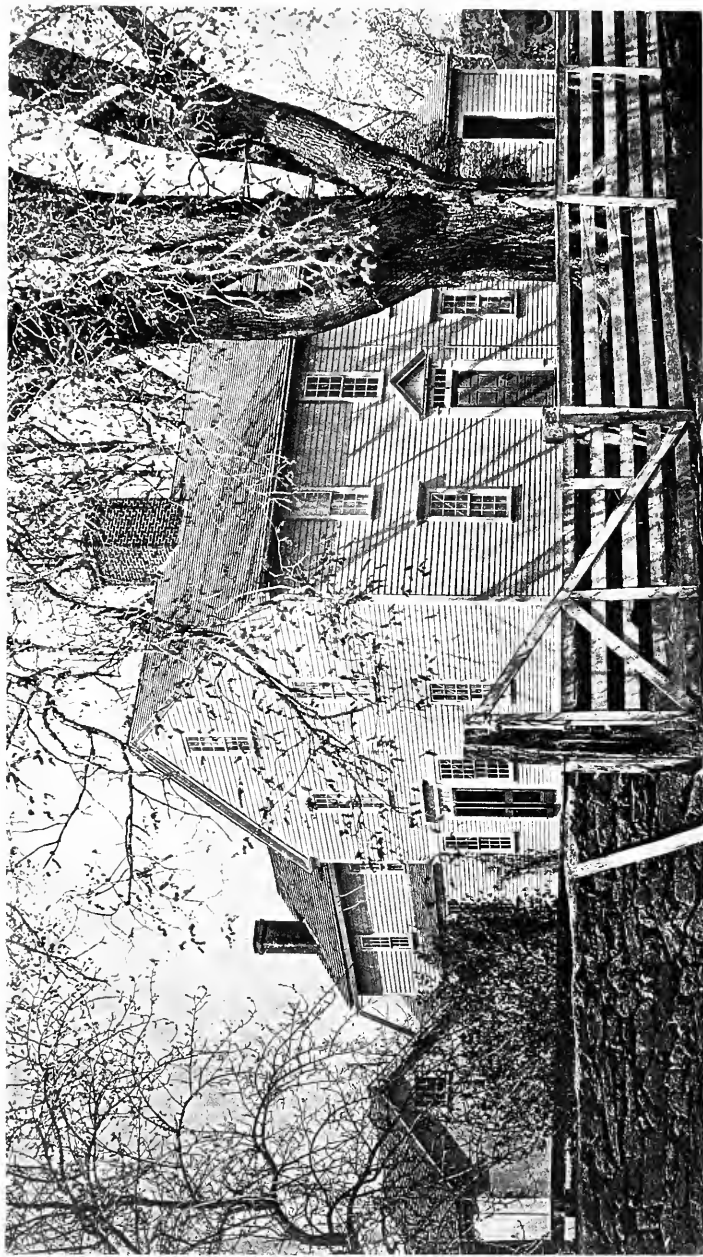
In 1776 he was on a legislative committee to superintend the erection of fortifications. He was, at the same time, intrusted with the duty of removing to the "Battery at Fox Point" certain ordnance. And in 1779 he was on a committee to estimate the taxable property of the State.

He was town clerk for twenty years, and his son Daniel continued to serve in the same capacity for thirty-five years, thus father and son holding that peculiar and responsible office for fifty-five years! Where can a parallel to this be found in any New England town?

A fac-simile of his autograph, given below, is taken from a notice written May 26, 1769.

A fac-simile of Daniel Mowry's autograph signature, written in a cursive script. The signature reads "Dan^d Mowry for". The "d" in "Dan^d" is written as a superscript. The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.





Copied from a Photograph.

Helotype Printing Co., 220 Devonshire St., Boston.

COLONEL ELISHA MOWRY HOUSE,

SMITHFIELD, R. I.

1759.

52. ELISHA MOWRY, son of Captain Daniel, called "Colonel Elisha," born March 25, 1735 ; married Jan. 28, 1757-8, PHEBE GULLEY. She was born Jan. 25, 1738. He died June 28, 1792, aged 57. She died Feb. 21, 1823, aged 85.

CHILDREN.

- 168. William, b. Aug. 23, 1761.
- 169. Marcy, b. July 29, 1763.
- 170. Ahab, b. Sept. 9, 1766.
- 171. Sylvester, b. Aug. 7, 1768.
- 172. Phebe, b. Sept. 1, 1770 ; d. March 22, 1797, aged 26.
- 173. Jesse, b. Jan. 5, 1773.
- 174. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 18, 1774.
- 175. Martha, b. Feb. 6, 1777.
- 176. Mary, b. Feb. 7, 1779.
- 177. Alce, b. Nov. 1, 1781.

The record of this family and some portions of their descendants was copied from an old family Bible belonging to John A. Mowry, son of Sylvester.

Col. Elisha Mowry was known as "Elisha, Jr.," since his father's cousin Elisha, the son of Henry, was about fifteen years his senior. Colonel Elisha was one of the leading men of his day. In 1759 he built the house lately occupied by John A. Mowry, Esq., in Smithfield. He was at that time a young man of twenty-four. It was one of the largest and most substantial houses in that part of the State. When he moved to the Limerock, to the place given him by his cousin Nathaniel, then this house was taken by his sons Sylvester and Jesse. Sylvester after-

wards bought out Jesse's right, and lived and died there. Sylvester was married in 1793, and his death occurred there in 1831. John A., son of Sylvester, was married in 1838, and lived in this house till his death in 1876. The house is an excellent one at this day, although it is nearly *one hundred and twenty years old*, and during all this period it has been occupied by only *three families*, the father, son, and grandson, in lineal descent.

During a long term of years, preceding and during the Revolutionary War, Colonel Elisha was not only a farmer but a merchant, doing a large business in the West India trade. He had a store in Smithfield, and one at Warehouse Point in Connecticut. Indeed, he was the pioneer in trade at that place, which was named from his "Warehouse," and has always retained the appellation. He would often send a load of molasses to Hartford or Warehouse Point, and bring back to Providence a cargo of shingles. When the war broke out in 1775, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Army of Observation. He had warmly espoused the cause of the Colonies; and when the Legislature had deposed the Tory governor, Joseph Wadsworth, and put in his place the Hon. Nicholas Cooke, and had ordered a regiment to be raised, armed, and equipped for three months, then the patriotic governor issued a new commission to him as lieutenant-colonel.

These two commissions are now lying before the writer, and are of interest as showing the progress of events in a little more than a single year. The first was "By the Honorable the General Assembly of the English Colony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, in New Eng-

land, in America," and was signed by "Henry Ward," the Secretary of said Colony. The second was "By the Honorable *Nicholas Cooke*, Esquire, Governor, &c., of and over the STATE of RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS," and was signed by "Nicholas Cooke," the Governor, and "Henry Ward, Secretary."

As these documents possess unusual interest, by showing the change which had come over the laws and customs and modes of thought of our people at that transition period, they are given in full below.

It will be noticed that the purpose expressed by the first, or colonial commission, is "*to preserve the Interest of His Majesty and His good subjects in these Parts.*" In the second, or State commission, the object is "*in order to preserve the Rights, Property and Lives of the good People of this and the other United States.*" This in fact well expresses the difference in the object of the government manifest between the "nineteenth of June, A. D. 1775," and the "fourteenth of September, 1776."

"By the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the
 { L. S. } *English Colony of Rhode-Island, and Providence*
 { } *Plantations, in New-England, in America.*

"To *Elisha Mowrey jun.* Esq. GREETING.

"YOU, *Elisha Mowrey jun.* being, by the General Assembly aforesaid, appointed *Lieutenant Colonel* of the *second* Regiment of Militia in the County of Providence in the Colony aforesaid, are hereby, in the Name of His Majesty GEORGE the *Third*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great-Britain* and so forth, authorized, empowered, and commissioned to exercise the office of *Lieutenant-Colonel*,

of and over the Regiment aforesaid; and to command, guide and conduct the same, or any Part thereof. And in Case of an Invasion, or Assault of a common Enemy, to infest or disturb this His Majesty's Plantation, you are to alarm and gather together the Regiment under your Command, or such Part thereof as you shall deem sufficient, and therewith, to the utmost of your Skill and Ability, you are to resist, expel, kill, and destroy them, in order to preserve the Interest of His Majesty and His good Subjects in these Parts. You are also to follow such Instructions, Directions and Orders, as shall, from Time to Time, be further given forth, either by the General Assembly, the Governor and General Council, or other your superior Officers. And for your so doing, this Commission shall be your sufficient Warrant and Discharge.

“By Virtue of An Act of the said General Assembly, I, *Henry Ward*, Esq. Secretary of the said Colony, have hereunto set my Hand, and the Public Seal of the said Colony, this *Nineteenth* Day of *June*, A. D. 1775, and in the Fifteenth year of His said Majesty's Reign.

Henry Ward.”

This was given June 19, 1775, under authority of an Act passed the third day of May, which provided that the *Committee of Safety*, or any four of them, “be, and they are hereby, appointed and fully empowered, during the recess of the General Assembly, to fill up all vacancies that shall happen amongst the officers” for the said army, namely, the “Army of Observation.” This commission, it will be observed, is signed only by *Henry Ward*, who was Secretary of the Colony.

Governor Wanton having been forbidden to act as governor, it was further enacted, —

“That Henry Ward Esquire, Secretary of the Colony be, and he is hereby directed, and fully authorized and empowered, to sign the commissions for all officers, civil and military, chosen by this Assembly, as well those going in the service, abovesaid, as others.” *

This explains the anomaly of a military commission not signed by the governor. Fifteen months later, the second commission was given to this patriotic lieutenant-colonel, signed by that stanch old hero, Governor Cooke.

“By the Honorable NICHOLAS COOKE, Esquire, GOVERNOR, CAPTAIN GENERAL, and COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
 { L.S. } of and over the STATE of *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*.

“To *Elisha Mowry Esquire*, Greeting.

“WHEREAS the Committee appointed to act in the Recess of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, at their Meeting in *Newport* on the *Twelfth day* of September, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven-Hundred and Seventy Six, ordered a Regiment to be raised from the Militia of the said State, to continue in the Service thereof Three Months from the Time of Inlistment; and you the said *Elisha Mowry* have been appointed *Lieutenant Colonel of and over the Regiment aforesaid*, and to command, guide and conduct the same, or any Part thereof; and in case of an Invasion, or Assault of a common Enemy to infest or disturb this or any other of the United States of America, you are to alarm or gather together the *Regiment* under your Command, or any Part thereof, as you shall deem sufficient, and therewith, to the utmost of your Skill and Ability, you are to resist, expel, kill and destroy them, in order to preserve the Rights, Property and Lives of the Good People of this and the other United States.

* Colonial Records, Vol. VII. p. 326.

“You are also to follow such further Instructions, Directions, and Orders, as shall from Time to Time be further given forth, either by the General Assembly, the Governor and General Council, or other your superior Officers. And for your so doing, this Commission shall be your sufficient Warrant.

“GIVEN under my Hand, and the seal of the said State, this *Fourteenth* Day of September in the Year of Our Lord *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six*.

Nich's Cooke.

By His Honor's Command,
HENRY WARD, Sec'y.”

Colonel Elisha is said to have been a good specimen of the gentleman of the old school. He was dignified and decorous. He had a strong, firm mind, and was robust in body. He had a pleasant word for everybody, but would never be imposed upon.

It is related of him that at one time he was insulted by an intoxicated man, who also was a large, strong, athletic man; but Colonel Elisha, having ordered him away, and he having refused to go, took him without further ceremony by his coat-collar and the large part of his breeches and threw him into the road.

Early in the Revolution he had occasion to march his regiment from Providence to Rhode Island, through Fall River and Tiverton. When in the latter town he passed the night at the farm of Col. William Cooke, three miles below Fall River.

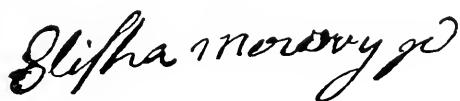
Colonel Cooke had a daughter, a little girl named Patience, who observed very particularly Colonel Elisha with his stately bearing, his short breeches and knee-buckles,

and ever after remembered that, since his men could not all sleep in beds, he refused a bed, though urged upon him, and so slept upon the floor of her father's house. Little did she dream that in process of time she should marry the accomplished, tall, well-proportioned, and handsome son of the stately colonel. In 1793 she married his son Sylvester, with whom she lived happily *thirty-eight* years, when he died. She outlived him fourteen years, and died aged seventy-eight, mourned by a large circle of descendants and friends.

Colonel Elisha was cut off suddenly in the midst of a useful and successful life, a little more than fifty-seven years of age. He had been lifting a tierce of molasses, in Providence, and ruptured a blood-vessel, from the effects of which he died, June 28, 1792. Before his death, however, he made his will, but when it was written out by the clerk, and the witnesses brought in, he was too far gone to sign it, and so died, leaving the will, prepared in accordance with his express directions, unsigned.

Now follows a very remarkable circumstance. All his heirs who were above age petitioned the probate court to have the will proved, and it was proved, allowed, executors appointed, and the property divided in accordance with the provisions of the will. This is a remarkable case, perhaps without a parallel, and certainly very creditable to the character of the heirs.

A fac-simile of his handwriting is here given.

A fac-simile of the signature 'Elisha Mowry' in a cursive script. The letters are fluidly connected, with a prominent loop at the end of the word 'Mowry'.

His will, and the proceedings connected therewith, are given below.

WILL OF COL. ELISHA MOWRY.

“In the name of God, Amen! I, Elisha Mowry, of Smithfield, in the County of Providence, Esquire, being weak in body, but of sound disposing mind and memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner following:—

“First. I order all my just debts to be paid by my executors—

“Secondly. I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Phebe in Lieu of her dower The rents and profits of my farm whereon she now lives during her life provided she remain my widow— But in case she shall again marry I give unto my said wife Five-hundred dollars to be paid her by my four youngest sons to wit— Ahab, Sylvester, Jesse, and Nathaniel—

“I give and bequeath unto my son William Mowry Ten pounds, lawfull money to be paid him by my executors—

“I give and devise unto my sons Ahab Mowry and Sylvester Mowry Two-thousand dollars each in value of my real estate, and in case they cannot agree in the division thereof To be set off to them by three judicious men To have and to hold their respective shares to them, their several heirs and assigns forever.—

“I give and devise to my sons Jesse Mowry and Nathaniel Mowry Eighteen Hundred Dollars in value of my real estate to be divided or set off to them as herein before directed respecting Ahab & Sylvester—to hold their respective shares to them their several heirs and assigns forever—

“I give and bequeath to my Daughters Phebe, Martha, Mary, and Alice, one thousand dollars each to be paid them by my executors.

“I give and bequeath to my daughter Marcy Randall Five Hundred-dollars to be paid her by my executors.

“The rest and residue of my estate real and personal I give and devise to my sons Ahab, Sylvester, Jesse and Nathaniel, to hold to them their respective heirs and assigns share and share alike forever.

“I constitute and appoint my sons Ahab Mowry and Sylvester Mowry joint executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills—

“Witness my hand and Seal this Twenty eighth day of June, 1792.

{ L.S. }

“Published and pronounced by the testator as his last will and testament in presence of us who in his presence and of each other have signed as witnesses—

Colonel Elisha having died unable to sign the above will, yet it having been written in full accordance with his directions, his heirs presented the following document to the probate court, asking that the will be approved as though it had been duly signed and witnessed.

“Know all men by these presents, That whereas it hath pleased the Lord in his Providence, to remove by death our honoured Father Elisha Mowry on the 28th of ye 6th month called June last, after a short illness, during which it appears by the declaration of our uncle Daniel Mowry of Smithfield, Doct. William Bowen, Pardon Bowen, and Daniel Cook all of Providence, where he sickened and died, that he appeared sensible and desirous of making his last will and testament and in their presence, dictated to the said Daniel Cook who was sent for as a scribe for that purpose, minutes and directions to write the same, and that it was accordingly written as on the above and pre-

ceeding page appears. But before it was completed his disorder had rendered him incapable of further executing the same. Wherefore that harmony, concord and mutual love may be preserved in the family; We Wm. Mowry, Ahab Mowry Sylvester Mowry, John Randall, and Mary his wife, and Phebe Mowry children and heirs of our said hond father Decsd Do by these presents, for our sakes, our heirs, and assigns declare our free and full approbation of the said instrument as and for the last will and Testament of our said hond father decsd—and hereby severally covenant and engage to do everything necessary on our part to ratify and confirm the same in every part thereof, and hereby for ourselves and heirs and assigns release and forever quitclaim to each other all right title and interest which we or either of us have, might, or could by law have in any or all the estate both real or personal which our said hond Father died siezed of other than that part share or portion which is assigned us severally in and by the aforesaid Last will and testament of our honoured father Decsd and which is hereby agreed to be understood that the land given to Ahab and Sylvester in their father's lifetime be appraised and charged them as part of their portion, and that in case the estate should by any means fall short of paying all the legacies mentioned in the said will that such deficiency be proportioned and deducted out of each ones share according to the sums given and mentioned in the said will, and that the executors therein named pay out the legacies accordingly and that for this purpose we hereby covenant to render them our assistance in the execution of such further instrument or instruments in writing as may be devised in order to vest them with powers Edequtte to the full execution of the said will in the best manner that may be devised and found necessary so that the estate may be preserved and justice done to the children under age as well as ourselves. And I Phebe

Mowry hereby acknowledge my acceptance of the said last will and testament of my loving husband Elisha Mowry Deesd — and in consideration thereof which is to be understood and is now agreed to extend to a sufficiency of firewood for the family from the lott purchased of Isaeeed Mowry and also the priviledge from the estate wood for burning a kiln of lime annually, and also two feather beds, and furniture with other household goods for keeping house, in proportion, which beds and furniture (not worn out) to be returned after my decease — In consideration of all which and one cow I do by these presents, release, quit claim all my right of dower and Power of Thirds in the estate of my said Husband died siezed of except the part assigned me in the said will.

“ In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals in Smithfield the fifth day of the seventh month called July, in the year of our Lord 1792.

In presence of

MOSES BROWN.

DANIEL COOK.

WILLIAM MOWRY, [L. S.]

MARCY RANDALL, [L. S.]

JOHN RANDALL, [L. S.]

AHAB MOWRY, [L. S.]

SYLVESTER MOWRY, [L. S.]

PHEBE MOWRY, [L. S.]

her

PHEBE × MOWRY, [L. S.]

mark.

“ SMITHFIELD, SS. Personally appeared Wm Mowry, John & Mary Randall Ahab Mowry, Sylvester Mowry Phebe Mowry & Phebe Mowry, and acknowledged the above and foregoing instrument to be their voluntary act and deed hand and seal before me the day above said.

Before me, JOHN SAYLES, *Jus. Peace.*

“ At a Town Council held in Smithfield in the county of Providence &c, specially convened on ye 5th of July A. D.

1792, The last will and testament of Elisha Mowry Esq of Smithfield in the county of Providence Decsd was laid on the bord by Ahab Mowry and Sylvester Mowry who was named executors in said will, who accepted of being executors as they was appointed and desired said will might be proved by this council, and the following testimony was engaged to by the witnesses — Viz —

“ We the subscribers being duly engaged do testify and and say that we were present with Col. Elisha Mowry on the 28th day of June 1792 that he the said Col. Mowry was desirous of making his last will and testament and in our presence gave directions therefor, and that a will was drawn agreeable to said directions bearing date the said 28th of June and which has this present day, being the 5th of July 1792 been exhibited to the town council of Smithfield. That the said Elisha Mowry at the time the will was compleated was unable to sign the same but at the time he gave the directions as aforesaid was of sound disposeing mind and memory, and in our judgment as capable of disposing of his estate as at any time.

DANL. MOWRY.

WM. BOWEN.

PARDON BOWEN.

DANL COOK.

“Whereupon this Council having maturely heard and considered every circumstance relating the will aforesaid Do therefore hereby prove and Approve the aforesaid Will, to be a lawfull will and testament and the approbation of the heirs that are of age have signed and sealed the same by assent and agreement, approving and accepting the said will, all which is approved and ordered recorded.

Witness, DANL MOWRY ye 3 Coun Clk.

“And is accordingly recorded by Danl Mowry ye 3d Coun Clk.

"An Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of Elisha Mowry Late of Smithfield in the county of Providence &c. Esq. Deceased, who departed this life June ye 28th day A. D. 1792. Taken by us the subscribers the 3d & 4th days of July A. D. 1792.

	£.	s.	d.
To Wearing Apparel.....	15	11	6
To Cash £2, 10s Brass Pistols 12s 2 small Arms &c 42.....	5	8	—
To one Calf skin & remnant of Leather 14s, one Watch £4. 4s.....	4	18	—
To one case High Draws £3, 12, one Desk £2 14, one high case not finished £2. 14, one Chest 9s Small Table 3s one large Ovel Ditto 18s all...	10	10	—
To one Square Table 14s one Table 6s one Chest 9s one chest with drawers 9s one Kittchen Ta- ble 6s one cloth Press 12s one Large Looking Glass £2, 8 One small Ditto 5s one other ditto 6s all.....	5	15	—
To 14 Winsor Chairs and 3 Large Ditto £5, 2 Two great dittos 8s all.....	5	10	
One Long Table 9s one old Do 4s Small Chairs 26	1	19	
To 34 Milk Trays 34s One Butter Do. 2s one Bread Trough 2s all.....	1	10	
To one cheese Tub 6s one churn 3s 8 milk Pails 12s 2 Chesse Vatts 6s all.....	1	7	
To Two Cases and bottles 12s one Hatchell 12s one fine ditto 8s one small Trunk 4s all.....	1	16	
To two Bibles small 4s 10 Table Silver Spoons £5, 8s, 7d Tea dittos 14s all.....	6	6	
One silver cup 6s Money Scales 6s one Link Silver Buttons 1s all.....	"	13	
To 32lb Pewter a 18d p lb—18lb old Ditto a 9 36 Queen Ware Plaits 9s all.....	3	10	6
To 2 Pewter Tea Potts 12s Tea Cups Saucers &c 10s Glass ware of Sundry Sorts 24s all.....	2	6	
To 4 Delph Bowls 3s one earthen can 1s one pipe box 3s all.....		7	
To one pair Slittiards 8s 2 old Saddles and 3 old bridles, old Saddle bags 40s.....	2	8	6
To 2 pair hand Irons 15s 3 Trammels 12s 2 pair old Tongs & two old Shovels 10s all.....	1	15	

	£.	s.	d.
To Grid Iron 8s Griddle Iron & Flesh Fork 4s one large Iron Spittle 12s all.	1	4	“
To 4 Small Iron Spittles 9s Bake Spittle 1s 2 Spindlers 3.	“	13	—
To Two Tea Kittles, 12s 2 Skillets 2s 3 Iron Potts 8s 2 Flatt Irons 5s all.	1	7	
To 5 candlesticks 3s 3 and Iron Spoon 6d 2 Iron Basins 2s all.		5	9
To Tin Ware 14s Powder Horns & Some Powder 1s 6.	15	6	
To one old Box Iron and one heater 1s Case Knives and forks 8s all.		9	
To one hammer & pincers 3s one cross cut saw and file 10s old Handsaw 1 6 all.	1	2	6
To one Feather bed & Furniture No 1. £12 one Ditto & Ditto No. £9 10s all.	21	10	—
To one Ditto and Do No 3 £8, one ditto & ditto No 4 £6 One Ditto and Ditto No 5 £4, 10s.	18	10	—
To one Ditto & Do No 6 £4. 10s, one Do & Do No 7 £8.	12	10	—
To one Ditto & Do No 8 £9, one Flock Ditto & Do £2. 10.	11	10	—
To 3 New Coverleds Toe 30s one old Ditto 2s 3 Blankets 18s all.	2	10	—
To 25 yds new Blanketing Cloth a 2s 6 p yd.	3	2	6
To 7 Flannel Sheets 46s 3 pr Cotton & Linnen Dittos 40s all.	4	6	
To 2 pr. Linnen Sheets 30s one pr. old do 5s 7 Pillow Cases 10s 6 all.	2	5	6
To 5 Table cloths 18s 6 Towels 6s all.	1	4	—
To one yoke Oxen £13, 10,—6 cows £4, 10 each 2 Steers year old £8, 2s all.	48	12	—
To one horse £9, one old Do £3, 5 calves a 12s each—all.	15		—
To 2 Yearlings £2. 8—2 Cows Dry a £4. 4 each—13 Sheep & 4 lambs £3 16s 6.	14	12	6
To one Grindstone 12s 3 Scythes & Tackle 21s Waggon Boxes 7s 6 all.	2		6
To 3 old Ox Yoke ring 10s Staples 9s 3 Iron Shovels 12s all.	1	1	—

	£	s.	d.
To two Iron Bars 18s 3 old Broad Hoes 3s 2 new ditto 6s all.....	1	7	
To two Setts Horse Traces, Coller, and hains 18s 3 Draught Chains 21s	1	19	
To Beattle Rings & 3 Wedges 6s one Dung Fork 2s 6 4 augers Chisels & Gong 8s all.....	16	6	
To Carpenter & Coopers Adz and 2 Drawing Knives all	9	—	
To Smoothing Plain & Jointure 1s Horse Harrow 8s 2 Plows 22s all.....	1	11	—
To one old Cart and Wheels £2. 2 Linnen Wheels 24s one Clock Reel 1s 6 all.....	3	5	6
To one Bed Cord and Cart Rope 6s one Woolen Wheel 9s 6 New Scythes 24s.....	1	19	
To 9 hay Rakes 8s 5 Hay forks 2s each—all.....	18		
To about 220. lbs. Salt Pork & Hams a 4d p lb...	3	13	4
To 8 New Empty Firkins a 2s.....	16		
To about 12 lb Dry Fish 3s 3 pecks salt 1s 6....	0	4	6
To about 54 bushell Indian Corn a 2s 6 per bushell, 5 bushell Rice 3s 6 all.....	8	1	6
To 2 half bushells, one peck, one half peck Measure all.....	—	3	6
To old Ox Slead 6s one old cheese press 3s Sundry old casks 50s all.....	2	19	—
To 19 Lime Casks in the Barn a 1s 8d ea.....	1	11	8
To Sundry old Baskets 6s 3 Barrells Sope & Casks a 12s pr Barrell.....	1	16	—
To one pair Brass Scales 4s one Coffe Mill 4s One small Mortar 1s 6 all.....		9	
To 10 Chestnut logs drawn to the house for Staves	2	10	
To 46 lbs Sheeps wool a 1s 4 To Drills Hammers &c for digging lime rock 20s.....	4	1	0
To one Loom Slay Quill Wheel &c 60s about 1½c old Iron 18s all.....	3	18	—
To about 1c W Popalonia Sugr 60s Small Brass Kittle 36s all.....	5	11	—
To 3 Chamber Potts and 2 Stone Jars 4s 4 Swine and 4 Pigs @ 6s Swine a 2d ½ p lb.....	9	10	8
To two cows one at Pawtucket, one at Stephen Gulleys farm a 13 Dollars Each.....	7	16	—
To one brass Clock £12 6 Banister Backd Chairs £1 10s.....	13	10	

	£.	s.	d.
To one Great Chair 6s 13 old Chairs 13s one Vel Table 15s one Tea ditto 9s	2	3	
To 3 old Tables 8s one Desk 30s one Meal chest 6s one ditto with drawers 10s.	2	14	
To one old Chest 6s one Looking glass 15s	1	1	—
To one Featherbed and Furniture in the N. West bedroom below a.	5	—	—
To one Feather bed and Furniture Southeast Bed room below.	6	—	—
To one ditto and ditto in chamber £3.	3	—	—
To one Case Draws 18s one Candle Stool 2s.	1	—	—
To one pr. Iron Dogs 5s One pr. hand Irons 12s 2 Trammels 10s.	1	7	—
To 2 old Fire Shovels 2 pr. old Tongs 4s Beatles and Wedges 5s one Iron Shovel 1s.	—	10	—
To Two old hoes 1s one old large brass kettle 18s one large iron ditto 8s all.	1	7	—
To 3 old Iron Potts 7s 6 2 old dish dittos 2s one bake ditto 3s all.		12	
To one flat Bottomed ditto (?) 2s one Tea Kittle 5s 1 Iron Bason 1s.		8	
To two Flat Irons 5s 2 Iron Skillets 2s 2 Broad axes one old 9s.		16	
To one Post Axe 1s one Carpenters Adz 1s old Scythes 1s 6 one handsaw 4s.		7	6
To a quantity old Iron 10s—old Jointer & Plain 2s Old Horse Haims 10s.	1	2	
To old Augers Chisel Drawing Knives &c.		10	
To 6 Cyder Barel 12s old casks 12s 5 bushells Rice 17s 6 all.	2	1	6
To old Diamond Window Glass 5s 2 old Woollen Wheels 2s all.	—	7	—
To some poor Clapboards 5s about 45 lb Hogs Lard a 6d.	1	7	6
To 2 empty Firkins 3s Earthen Pot, Jug &c 3s.		6	—
To 350 Wt Salt Pork a 4d 3 meat barrels 6s.	6	2	8
To one wash barrel Vinegar Barrel & Several Firkins all.		6	
To Sope Trough 3s one Small Grindstone 2s Ham- mer and Pincers 2s all.		7	
To one old Saddle and 2 old Bridles 6s 2 old poor Linnen Wheels 6s all.		12	

	£.	s.	d.
One old Clock Real 2s 2 old candle Sticks 9d 22			
Milk trays a 1s other poor Do. 2s.....	1	6	9
To one cheese Tub 6s one Churn 3s 5 milk pails 5s all.....		14	
To Cream Bowl, Cheese Basket &c 1s Cheese Press 6s 1 pr. Large Stilliards 10s 1 pr. Small Stilliards 2s		19	
2 Cheese Vatts 2s 6 Case Knives and forks 2s 6..		5	
To Sundry Puter Vessels Valued at 24s one Cop- per Tea kittle 4s all.....	1	8	
To 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sheeps wool a 1s 4d — 10 lb Sic. a 4d old Portmanteau 2s.....		10	
To 3 lb Hatchelled flax a 1s 5 Cotton Wool a 2s 6 one old cart rope 2s.....		17	6
To one Coarse Hatchell 2s Hogs Hams 70 wt @ 4d.....	1	5	4
To Sundry old Baskets 2s one Small Arm 24s one old ditto 8s all	1	14	
To 1 pr. Cotton Cards 5s one Sickle 1s 6 old cards 2s 1 old warming pan 2s.....		8	6
To one case part filled with bottles and other glass bot.....		9	
To old Box Iron with one heater 1s 6 Earthen ware 2s 6 one Knot Bowl 1s all.....		5	
To one Silver Kilted Sword 60s one Hanger 6d ..	3	0	6
To Tea cups Saucers Cups potts Vials, Glasses &c 6s The book called English Liberty 5s.....		11	
To old Hay Rakes and Pitch Forks 6s old curry comb 3d part of a Seed plow 9s.....		15	3
To old cart and Wheels Clevis & pin & 2 Rings & Staples all.....	1	13	
To two draught chains 12s 2 Swine a 2s.....	4	4	
To 4 Cows.....	5	18	
To one Bull 54s one 3yr. old colt £9 one yearling Ditto £4 10.....	16	4	0
To about 40 Cords of wood for burning Lime 6s pr Cd.....	12	0	0
To 2 old Sheep & one Lamb 13s one Inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ Auger 3s Iron Fetters 1s 6.....	17	6	
To 2 Cows at George Bakers @ 14 Dollars ea....	8	8	

	£.	s.	d.
To about 70 Wt of Butter a 8d 46s 8d.....			
To about 80 Wt. Scum Cheese @ 2d 13s 6	3	0	2
The whole amounting to.....	£429	19	7

Witness :

STEPHEN WHIPPLE.

SYLVANUS SAYLES.

DANL MOWRY."

The widow of Col. Elisha Mowry lived more than thirty years after the death of her husband. She died Feb. 21, 1823, aged 85 years. The following notice of her death appeared in the *Providence Journal*, Monday morning, Feb. 24.

"Died in Smithfield, on Friday evening last, after a short illness, much and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Phebe Mowry, relict of the late Col. Elisha Mowry, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. She was a tender and exemplary wife and mother, a sincere and disinterested friend, a worthy and obliging neighbor. She enjoyed the affection, friendship, and respect of all with whom she was connected in the various relations in life; and possessing a strong and vigorous mind, she displayed on the bed of death a resignation to the divine will that evinced her hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave."

55. ALICE (or ALSE) MOWRY, daughter of Joseph, born Nov. 5, 1738; married a man by the name of SMITH. Nothing further is known of the family.

57. JEREMIAH MOWRY, son of Joseph, born March 24, 1742; married July 15, 1781, ELIZABETH MORTON.

CHILDREN.

- 178. Ruth, b. Feb. 13, 1782.
- 179. Rachel.
- 180. Jeremiah, b. May 6, 1786.
- 181. Morton.
- 182. Joseph, b. May 25, 1795 ?

Jeremiah Mowry was a sterling man, of much energy and thrift. He lived a long life in his native town, and did much town business.

His farm was an excellent one, a few miles south of Woonsocket. His children all lived to rear families of their own, and some of them large families. His youngest son Joseph had the largest family, and outlived all the rest.

58. JOHN MOWRY, son of Joseph, born Dec. 4, 1743 ; married April 26, 1764, WAITE MOWRY (39), daughter of Elisha.

CHILDREN.

- 183. Nathaniel, b. May 27, 1765.
- 184. Eliakim, b. June 28, 1767.
- 185. Joseph, b. Oct. 14, 1770.
- 186. John, b. May 20, 1773.
- 187. Jeremiah.
- 188. Israel.
- 189. Welcome.
- 190. Amasa.

59. AMEY MOWRY, daughter of Joseph, born Dec. 4, 1746 ; married May 15, 1774, PETER ALDRICH, son of Samuel.

60. ELEAZER MOWRY, son of Joseph, born Sept. 5, 1750 ; married Nov. 27, 1773, EUNICE ALDRICH, daughter of Reuben.

CHILDREN.

- 191. Margery, b. May 3, 1774.
- 192. Lydia, b. July 28, 1776.
- 193. Eunice, b. April 11, 1778.
- 194. Reuben, b. May 10, 1780.
- 195. Rhoda, b. Feb. 24, 1783.
- 196. Phila, b. Feb. 4, 1785 (living in 1874).
- 197. Ruth, b. Nov. 28, 1786.
- 198. Robe, b. Oct. 22, 1789 ; d. June 9, 1874.
- 199. Eleazer, Jr., b. Sept. 7, 1791.
- 200. Joseph, b. June 25, 1795.
- 201. Ezekiel, b. March 4, 1798.
- 202. Levi, b. Aug. 29, 1800.

61. JOB MOWRY, son of Oliver, called "Flic-an-flaw Job." He lived on the hill west of the "Joseph Mowry House."

CHILDREN.

- 203. Joab.
- 204. Ziba.
- 205. Martha, m. Caleb Remington.
- 206. Job, m. Anna, daughter of Job.
- 207. George, d. aged 16.

CHAPTER V.

THE FIFTH GENERATION.

THE following chapters will contain as full and reliable accounts as can be obtained of all the descendants of Richard Mowry, as well the female branches as those of the males.

~~155, 70.~~ RICHARD MOWRY, son of Lawyer Joseph, born 2 : 11, 1748-9 ; married 1 5 : 6, 1770, PHEBE SMITH, of Gloucester. She was born 4 : 28, 1750. She died 5 : 2, 1771, aged 21 years. No children.

Married 2 1 : 5, 1774, HULDAH HARRIS, daughter of Gideon Harris, of Scituate. She was born 5 : 25, 1745. She died 9 : 1, 1795, aged 50 years.

CHILDREN.

213. Huldah, b. 12 : 30, 1775, in Scituate, R. I.

214. Gideon, b. 7 : 7, 1778, in Uxbridge.

215. Phebe, b. 8 : 6, 1780, in Uxbridge.

216. Waite, b. 2 : 4, 1783, in Uxbridge.

217. Amey, b. 2 : 2, 1785, in Uxbridge.

218. Sarah, b. 8 : 14, 1788, in Uxbridge.

Married 3 ISABEL CHACE, 11 : 5, 1800. She was born 9 : 19, 1760 ; died 10 : —, 1820, aged 60. No children.

Richard Mowry died in Uxbridge, 1 : 23, 1835, aged nearly 86 years.

It has already been shown that Richard's father, Lawyer Joseph, died when he was in his sixteenth year. Before his father's death, he went away from home to earn his living. We soon find him in Scituate, R. I., apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1770 he married Phebe Smith, of Gloucester. She died in a little less than a year after their marriage. They had no children. In January, 1774, he married Huldah Harris, daughter of Gideon Harris, of Scituate.

Gideon Harris was born March 16, 1714. His wife's name was Demaris Westcott. He was son of Thomas Harris, 3d, born Aug. 19, 1665. Thomas married Philis Brown; died Sept. 1, 1741.

Thomas was son of Thomas Harris, 2d, who was an original proprietor in Providence and Pawtucket; he died Feb. 27, 1710. He and his father, Thomas Harris, 1st, have already been mentioned in connection with Jonathan Harris, who married the widow of Lawyer Joseph.

The children of Gideon Harris were, —

Waity, not married.

Tabatha, m. Andrew Angell.

Huldah, m. Richard Mowry.

Thomas, lived in New York State.

Asahel, m. Naomi Winsor.

John, m. Nancy Arnold.

Charles, m.¹ Mary Fenner; afterwards m.² another Mary Fenner.

Huldah was the mother of Richard's children. She died in 1795, aged 50 years.

In 1800 Richard married for his third wife, ISABEL CHACE, a woman of great worth, mentally and morally.

They lived happily together for twenty-one years, when she died. The following letter from Jonathan Chace, of Valley Falls, gives the genealogy of the Chace family from Isabel back to the first Chace in this country.

“Isabel Mowry, *née* Chace, was my father’s own aunt, sister of my grandfather Oliver Chace. She was the third of eleven children of Jonathan Chace and Mary Earle his wife. Jonathan and Mary married 5 : 13, 1754, in Swansea, Mass., and lived in Swansea. They had a daughter Elizabeth, and another daughter Isabel, which is the Spanish for the same name. Probably the old folks did not know they gave the same name to their two daughters.

“This Jonathan was the son of Job, who married Patience Bourne, 9 mo. 16, 1718. Job and Patience also lived in Swansea. Job was the son of Joseph and Sarah Shearman, married in 1694. Joseph died in Swansea in 1725,—a very good man, and prominent member of the Society of Friends. Joseph had a noble family of fourteen children (‘Go thou and do likewise’). Joseph was the son of William, who was born in England about 1622, and came to this country when about eight years of age. *His* father was William and his mother Mary.

“The first or oldest William emigrated, it is said, in company with Gov. ‘Wynthrop’ in 1630, bringing his little son as above, about eight years old. He settled in Yarmouth, Mass., in 1637 or 38, and died there in the 5th mo. 1659. His will is on record in the Old Colony Records at Plymouth, Mass., and bears date May 4, 1659.

“So thou sees we are not May Flower folks, but go back far enough not to need naturalization papers. My father says, ‘Aunt Isabel was a noble woman, both mentally and physically.’

Very respectfully thy friend,

JONATHAN CHACE.

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., 1 mo. 6, 1877.”

About the year 1771 Richard Mowry began to attend Friends' meetings, and gradually became convinced of the truth of the great principles of the Christian religion as held by that people, sometimes called Quakers, and he joined that society 3 : 25, 1773. From that time till his death he was a consistent and greatly beloved member, and for nearly all those years an approved minister of that society.

But very few papers written by his hand are now in existence; but among those that still remain, and in the possession of the present writer, is a single sheet of four pages, closely written, which gives, in his own quaint language of the day, an account of those exercises of his mind which led him to join the Quakers. This paper is written in a clear, plain hand, and the punctuation and capital letters are in the main preserved. It is transcribed as accurately as the decayed and colored condition of the paper will allow.

“An account of some of the most remarkable occurrences which have happened in my experience; which I write for my Children, for their encouragement to persevere in a Religious life; Believing that it is all from, or in Divine Goodness of the Lord.

“My Father put me an apprentice to a man to Lern the House Carpenter's Trade, who was convinced of the blessed truth, but not keeping faithful he became a libertine and I was allowed to do what my nature listed. But the Lord in his boundless goodness was pleased to touch my understanding with a sense of the necessity of living a Sober life; and I became a steady attender of the Baptists Meetings for a Considerable time and delighted much in a young man's company, who was a baptist. He held forth that

there was no harm to sing seval Songs, as he called them, &c. ; and after a little time I gave way to his opinion, which proved hurtful, or at lest relaxed my Concern. So I gradual lost my enjoyment of mind, and went into many hurtful practices ; but between the twenty first and twenty second year of my age [1770 or 1771] it pleased the Lord to Visit me again for my misconduct. Then I went to several sorts of the Baptists meeting and at length went to a meeting that was set up by a people that had been amongst the baptists. Here I thought I should remain, believing this people was Established in the Truth. Now this people immitated the people Call'd Quakers, but had no outward rules or Discipline. I followed their meetings for some time, believing I was in the way of my duty, but in due time the Lord give me uneasiness of mind, as I took it, and my mind remained uneasy, but I followed their meetings, being Loth to Leave them, not knowing where to go to meeting, for I was afraid of the Quakers, so called, having heard much of their ways, and as I thought, many of them was not wright, because they were not agreeable to Scripture, as I then thought, (the Vale being over my eyes.)

“Here I had much Reasoning, for I knew not what to do, for I went to the meetings last mentioned, as long as I could Consistant with the peace of my mind ; for Oh, the bitterness of my mind was beyond my conva-ance to you, Dear Children, till you come to Experience more of the dealings of the Lord.

“I have mentioned these things desiring you may attend signally to that of God in your own souls, which is sufficiently able and willing to direct you through this world, without the help of man, and bring you at last to his blessed Kingdom.

“Now here I wandered in my mind without going anywhere to meetings, because I knew not where to go ; and

here I remained for some months ; sometimes in solitary places, on my knees, praying to the Lord to forgive me, and open a way for me to go to meetings, for I delighted in attending Religious Meetings ; and at length it pleased him to hear the Cries of my poor soul, and forgave me, and my mind seemed to be Drawn to go to the meetings of Friends.

“ This brought a Strait over my mind, although I was convinced of the plain Scripture Language and other plainness ; yet I was afraid of being deceived, for I have already given an account how it had been with me heretofore. But my mind being drawn there, altho it was six miles to the nearest meeting, I gave up and went to the meeting and felt no Condemnation, so returned home without much satisfaction.

“ The next Meeting Day came. I did not feel easy without going. Now I requested of the Lord to Condescend to make it manifest to me, a poor unworthy Creature, wheather that was the right way for me to go or not.

“ I requested this Sign of the Lord, as I was Dressed in the fashions of the world, that after the meeting, that the solid part of Friends might take notice of me, that I might have an opportunity to Converse with them upon religious matters. So I went and sat down in a solid frame of mind, and when the Meeting broke up, I went out without making any stop, and some one friend came out and invited me back, and after some Conversation I went home with good satisfaction of mind, feeling humble under a sense of the goodness of the Lord in Condescending to my request.

“ Now I believed that it was right for me to attend friends meeting, altho they were a considerable distance, the nearest about six miles, the next about 11 or 12 miles, and the other about 14 miles, which I attend for the most part. But after this sign, like Gideon’s fleece, was made manifest to me, the next meeting Day came, I went in the

morning to catch my horse, which I kept a mile from the place where I boarded. He was young, and for the most part bad to catch. When I came to the lot where I kept him, he had got out and gone. I looked for him till it was too late to go to the meeting. Then I thought there was nothing in what I had before experienced. This brought me in distress of mind again, believing that I was now deceived again.

“But the Lord, who is never wanting on his part, where the mind is sincere, gave me another manifestation of his love; for the night before the next meeting, which was seventh day night, about or a little before the day break, I dreamed that I saw my Horse standing in a particular piece of ground in the lot where the horse was turned, and this spot of ground was surrounded with Bushes, and my horse stood in the middle of it, with his tail towards me, and his head about upon a level. I thought that I went up to him and laid my hand upon his neck, without his stepping or moving out of his place; whereas he had been bad to catch. Then I woke out of sleep.

“As I awaked out of sleep, it sprang into my mind, if this should turn out so, according to my Dream, it would be a strength to my drooping soul. So I got up, and took my bridle and went to the place before it was light, and when I had come there, it was verified in every part. So I put on the bridle, and rode home with Joy of heart. So when the time came I went to the meeting with good satisfaction. So continuing stedfast in the faith — ”

This is all that is preserved of this simple narrative, but it is sufficient to show the tender conscience and the simple desire to find and do the truth on the part of him who wrote it. Remembering the characteristics of the times and the style of religious thought in those days, this must

at least be pronounced a simple, ingenuous statement of a mind tender to the truth.

These occurrences were soon after the death of his first wife, Phebe Smith, who died in the 5th month, 1771. They were married in the 5th mo. 1770, by a justice of the peace. He was received a member of the Society of Friends, by the Smithfield Monthly Meeting, 3d mo. 25, 1773. His second marriage, which was 1st mo. 5, 1774, with Huldah Harris, was solemnized after the manner of the Friends.

The following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of the marriage certificate : —

“Whereas, Richard Mowry, son of Joseph Mowry, Late of Smithfield in the County of Providence and Colony of Rhode Island, Deceas’d, and Huldah Harris, Daughter of Gideon Harris of Scituate, in the County aforesaid, Having Declared their intentions of taking each other in Marriage before Several Publick Meetings of the People Called Quakers in Smithfield aforesaid, and according to the good order used among them and Proceeding therein after Deliberate Consideration thereof (with regard unto the righteous Law of God in that case) They also appearing clear of all others and Having Consent of Parents, were approved of by said Meetings.

“Now these are to certify all whom it may Concern : that for the full accomplishing of their said Intentions, this fifth day of the first Month in the year according to the Christian account 1774, They the said Richard Mowry and Huldah Harris appeared in Publick Assembly of the aforesaid People and others met in Glocester in said County (at the House of David Steere) Then and There in a Solemn manner He the said Richard Mowry taking the said Huldah Harris by the Hand did openly Declare as

followeth. Friends, I desire you to be my Witnesses that I take this my Friend Huldah Harris to be my wife, Promising by the Lords Assistance to be unto her a true and Loving Husband until it shall Please God by Death to Seperate us. And then and there in the said Assembly the said Huldah Harris did in Like Manner Declare as follows: Friends I desire you to be my Witnesses that I take this my Friend, Richard Mowry to be my Husband, Promising by the Lord's assistance to be unto him a true and Loving wife until it shall Please god by death to Seperate us — or words to that purpose.

“And as a further Confirmation thereof the said Richard Mowry and Huldah Harris Did then and there to these Presents set their Hands, She according to the Custom of Marriage assuming the name of her Husband.

RICHARD MOWRY.

HULDAH MOWRY.

“And we whose names are hereunto subscribed being Present among others at the solemnizing of their said Marriage and subscription in Manner as aforesaid as Witnesses hereunto have also to these Presents subscribed our names the day and year above written.

THANKFUL WALKER.	NOAH ALDRICH.	GIDEON HARRIS.
CLOTILDA BOWEN.	SAMUEL HOWLAND.	THOMAS HARRIS.
RHODA MOWRY.	MOSES FARNUM.	ASAHEL HARRIS.
MEHETABEL WALKER.	WILLIAM BARRET.	THOMAS MOWRY.
ANNA BOWEN.	DAVID STEERE.	THOMAS SMITH.
RUTH OWEN.	WALTER WALKER.	THOMAS OWEN.
RACHEL STEERE.	BENJ. PHETTEPLACE.	ELIHU BOWEN.
PHEBE WESTCOT.	JOHN WALKER, JR.	EPHRAIM CONGDON.
	JESSE COB.	JOHN WALKER.
	RUBEN MASON.	JOSEPH MOSHER.”
	JAMES WHEATON.	

They lived happily together for more than twenty-one years, bringing up a family of six children, one son and

five daughters, in the fear and admonition of the Lord. She died the 1st of the 9th month, 1795, her oldest child being nearly twenty, and her youngest seven years old.

There is in the handwriting of her husband a memorandum of her last sickness and death. This memorandum records many expressions of hers during her last days, “ which [as the memorandum reads] I think worthy to be preserved for the benefit of her children, for whom she appeared greatly concerned. At one time she said, ‘ Mourn not for me when I am gone, but *keep in the line of truth.*’ At another time, speaking to several of us, she desired that we might be kind to the youngest child, and said, ‘ I beseech you take good care of her when I am gone ’; and at another time she said to her son [then seventeen years old], ‘ Be faithful to the truth, and run not about on first days.’ At another time she said, ‘ Mourn not for me, for I am prepared to go. I love you all, and you are all near to me.’ She often appeared to be in supplication in her distress, which was great, and which she bore with great patience and resignation. Some days before she died, she said to me, her husband, ‘ Is there anything that will hinder our parting in that love that we came together in ?’ And a little before she went, she fainted, and appeared to be going out of the world to her long home. I sat down and interceded that if it was consistent with the will of the Lord that he might raise her up again; whereupon she came to in great distress, and I asked her if she was sensible she was going. She answered, ‘ Yes, but I fear some of you seek to hold me.’ She quietly departed this life without a sigh or groan, 1st of the 9th month, 1795.

In recording these incidents, I desire all who may read these lines may be warned to submit to the disposing hand of the Most High. And I hope that the Lord will enable all his travailing children to bear the various turnings of his Holy hand, which He will, if we are willing and obedient to the inward voice of wisdom, which is and has been the leader of all the dependent children of the Lord from the foundation of the world. This was the Shepherd of Israel formerly, and now is He who sleeps not by day nor slumbers by night, but his watchful eye is over all them who choose the Lord for their portion and the lot of their inheritance, who shall mount upward as on the wings of an eagle, who shall according to his gracious promise, when time is no more, enter into the glorious mansions of eternal day, forever to celebrate his glorious praises, with the songs of saints and angels. Amen."

For nearly sixty years he lived in South Uxbridge, Mass., where he died in 1835. He was largely instrumental in building up the flourishing Society of Friends in that town. He ministered to that people with great regularity during this whole period. For nearly the same length of time, Royal Southwick also ministered to the same people. They sat side by side during those many years, and in that quiet spot, within the walls of that plain old structure, well known as "The Brick Meeting House," now more than a hundred years old, where the great-grandchildren of those old worthies still worship, "forgetting not the assembling of yourselves together as the manner of some is," they would alternately supplicate the throne of Divine grace, or warn or encourage the children of God by "the word of exhortation."

The age of the "Brick Meeting House" in Uxbridge has been a disputed question. Through the kindness of Miss Esther Osborne, the following extracts from the records of the Smithfield monthly meeting have been furnished, which appear to show conclusively that this house was built in the year 1770.

3d mo. 1770. — "The committee appointed in respect of building a Meeting House in Uxbridge do report yt ye most convenient place to set a meeting house is a little southerly of Moses Farnum Junr's by the side of ye great road, therefore this meeting orders a meeting house to be built at s'd place."

4th mo. 1770. — "It is the conclusion of this meeting y't ye com'te appointed to build Uxbridge Meeting House, build the same 35 feet long and 30 ft. broad, from outside to outside."

5th mo. 1771. — "Adam Harkness, William Buffum and David Steere do report yt they find the whole cost of building the Brick Meeting House to amount to £206. 8. 1."

There had been a previous meeting-house built in Uxbridge, in 1766, costing £70 16s. 1½*d.*, but it is supposed that this was in the northerly part of the town, in that portion a few years later set off and called "Northbridge." The extracts from the same records showing these facts are as follows :—

5 mo. 1766. — "Moses Farnum Jr. and Moses Aldrich, who were appointed to procure a piece of land to build a meeting-house on, at Uxbridge, have procured one, which is accepted."

At the same meeting :—

“Samuel Aldrich, Moses Aldrich, and Moses Farnum, Jr., were appointed to oversee the building of the Meeting House at Uxbridge.”

1 *mo.* 1767. — “Samuel Aldrich, Moses Aldrich and Moses Farnum Jr., exhibited an account of the cost of building Uxbridge Meeting House, amounting to £70 16s. 1½*d.*, which account is accepted.”

2 *mo.* 1767. — “This meeting gave an order to George Aldrich to pay the sum of £40. (which was given by Rachel Thayer, in her last will towards building a meeting house at Uxbridge,) to the committee appointed to build Said House.”

He was not a great traveler, and made but few religious visits. I have, however, a brief record in his own handwriting of a tour that he made in 1812. He says:—

“I set out from home ye 1st of ye 10 mo. 1812. Attended the meeting at Northbridge. After meeting went to Paxton, with my friend Benjamin Buffinton. Sixth day went to Pelham. Seventh day had a meeting at James Lovet’s. First day attended the meeting in the Meeting House, both in a good degree favored. Second day, 5th of ye month, went to Winchester [N. H.]. Sixth day of the mo. attended a meeting in a school-house in Winchester. Seventh day of the month and 4th of the week, attended a meeting at Swanzy. Fifth day of the week and 8th of the mo., one at Richmond the next day. The distance from my house is about 140 miles. Ninth day, set out for Adams, from Darling Saben’s: went through Northfield, Greenfield, Shelburne, Deerfield River up to the Bridge, Charlemont, then over the mountain to Adams. Lodged at Daniel Shearman’s on the mountain. About 60 miles from Richmond to Adams. Tenth day, took breakfast at John Upton’s. All the aforesaid meetings in a good degree favoured.

Thirteenth of ye month, 3d of the week, attended the meeting at Pittstown, 30 miles from Adams, at which in some degree favoured. Same day set off for Easton, and lodged at Elisha Baker's. Fourteenth, attended a meeting at Saratoga, their monthly meeting, and back to Reuben Baker's, 8 miles. Then, 15th, attended the monthly meeting at Easton, and back to said Baker's one mile and a half. Sixteenth, attended their select meeting, and returned to Elisha Baker's. Seventeenth, went to Half Moon, or Newtown, 16 miles; lodged at Edward Pureton's. Eighteenth, attended the meeting at Half Moon, and 19th went to Milton, 17 miles; attended meeting there. Twentieth, attended a select meeting at Galaway, 9 miles from Milton. Whilst at Galaway, lodged at the Widow Hawksey's. Her name was Phebe, formerly Shearman. Then, the 22d, attended the meeting at Mayfield, 16 miles from Galaway, and lodged at Levi Seemore's.

" 23d, went to Norway and lodged at Caleb Sheldon's, Chloc's husband, 40 miles. Then went to New Hartford and lodged at Peleg Gifford's, and attended a meeting on 1st day, ye 25th day of ye month. This was a highly favored one. After meeting, rode about 22 miles, and lodged at Henry Clapp's at Weston. 27th, rode 4 miles; went home with Zaccheus Hill, who accompanied us from Galaway, who was a worthy elder in our society. 28th, rested. 29th, attended a meeting at Weston, where there were two couples married. A large number of people. After meeting, rode 15 miles to Aquæus Rathburn's in Verany, accompanied by Joseph Hicks. Appointed a meeting ye 28th of ye month, 5th day of ye week, at Aquæus Rathburn's. It was very rainy. 5th day, set off for Scipio, and rode about 40 miles, and lodged at John Kinyon's in Anadoga, near the lake, where they make salt. 6th day, rode to Scipio, about 47 miles, and lodged at Alonzo Thayer's. 7th day, got our horses shod, and dined

at William Burling's. 1st of ye week, and 1st of ye 11th mo., 2 days rested. 3d day, set out and rode 38 miles, and lodged at Daniel Millson, Jr.'s, and next day attended their meeting, 4th day, which was small. After meeting, rode 18 miles, and lodged at Benjamin Hansey's, in Farmington. Next day, which was 5th of the week and 5th of ye month, attended the meeting at Farmington meeting-house; after, rode 4 miles, and attended the meeting at Palmira, 8 miles from Farmington. After meeting rode 12 miles, and lodged at Nathan Aldrich's. Next day, ye 7th, rode 46 miles, and lodged at Alonzo Thayer's in Scipio. 1st of the week, attended the meeting at Scipio, which was a favored time. Snowed all the week; rested. 9th of the month, 3d of ye week, attended a meeting at Job Kinyon's in the east part of Scipio, 6 miles. After meeting, rode 8 miles, and lodged at Walter Woods'. 10th day, rode 4 miles, and attended a meeting at Sempronius, where there were a few friends. After meeting rode 7 miles, and lodged at John Sutter's. 12th day went, rode, to Dureter's, 30 miles, and lodged at Abraham Sutton's. 13th day, rode 15 miles to Casinovia. 14th, had a meeting at the school-house. After meeting, rode back to Dureter's, 14 miles, and lodged at Joseph Underwood's. We were accompanied by Joseph Underwood and James Darby, Jr. 15th, attended the meeting at Drayton, which was on first day, — a snowy time. 17th, attended a meeting at Smyrna, from Drayton 20 miles, and lodged at Arnold Briggs'(?). After meeting rode to Thomas Harris's (?) in Shearburn, 7 miles, and attended meeting in a school-house near Thomas Harris's in Chenango. After meeting, rode 16 miles, and lodged at Solomon Kelsey's in Edmonson. 19th, attended a meeting in Burlington. After meeting went to Richard Emerson's in New Lisburn; lodged there that night. 20th, set out and reached Deuansborough ye 21st, and lodged at Isaac Gauge's. 22d, rode 43 miles to Chatham, and lodged

at Esek Mosher's; next day, about 20 miles, and lodged at David Lapham's in Hancock. 25th of ye month, and 4th of ye week, rode to John Wells' in Chester, 13 miles. Ye 27th, went to meeting at Adams, 3 miles. After meeting, rode 9 miles to the widow Chase's in Sevoy, and had a small meeting in the evening. 28th, rode about 40 miles to Baldwin, and lodged at Esek Cook's."

The remainder of the record is gone.

A memorandum at the end says: "Attended 38 meetings. Traveled 965 miles."

The paper upon which this memorandum is written is very old and very poor. It is so discolored in places as to make it almost impossible to decipher the handwriting. In some cases it is impossible to be sure of the words.

It will be readily seen by such a record what endurance the preacher had and what tenacity of purpose to travel so constantly, with such long day's journeys, and with so little rest. It was evidently a labor of love, in which his whole heart was engaged. When it is remembered how different the country through which he passed was then from what it is now, the significance of such an achievement will be more fully appreciated. Then the roads through Southern New Hampshire and Northern Massachusetts were quite different from what they are now. The iron horse now puffs and snorts along the margin of "Deerfield River to Charlemont Bridge," and not *over* but *under* the Hoosac Mountain, carrying the long train of cars with its hundreds of passengers, and the journey is not toilsome, scarcely more than pastime. Then, however, the preacher must "get out and walk" now and

then, while his tired horse tugs and pulls the heavy lumbering carriage of those days over the rough, tortuous, rocky road, until both man and beast are anxiously looking for the wayside inn or the hospitable farm-house.

But rough as the roads were in New England, wilder and rougher by far was the wilderness of Central New York sixty-five years ago.

"The laborer" truly "is worthy of his hire," but this man was no believer in "the hireling ministry," and his motto was, "Freely ye have received, freely give." He looked for no earthly recompense for such a toilsome journey. But "he had respect unto the recompense of the reward." His soul glowed with love to the Master, and he longed to see the brethren face to face, and to impart to them some spiritual gift.

The extracts given above from his own pen upon these religious subjects have already conveyed to the reader some idea of the character of this good man. He had a strong mind, a decided will, a tenacious purpose, but he desired that all his powers should be consecrated to the service of his divine Master. He was thoroughly a religious man from the time when he saw "the necessity of living a sober life," to the day of his death. He died when I was five years and a half old; but I have great pleasure in remembering him, and in recollecting the lessons he imparted to me, child as I was. I very well remember his driving home from meeting, and taking me in at the school-house and carrying me home with him. His whip-lash was fastened to his walking-stick, so that the same article might do double service. I have a distinct recollec-

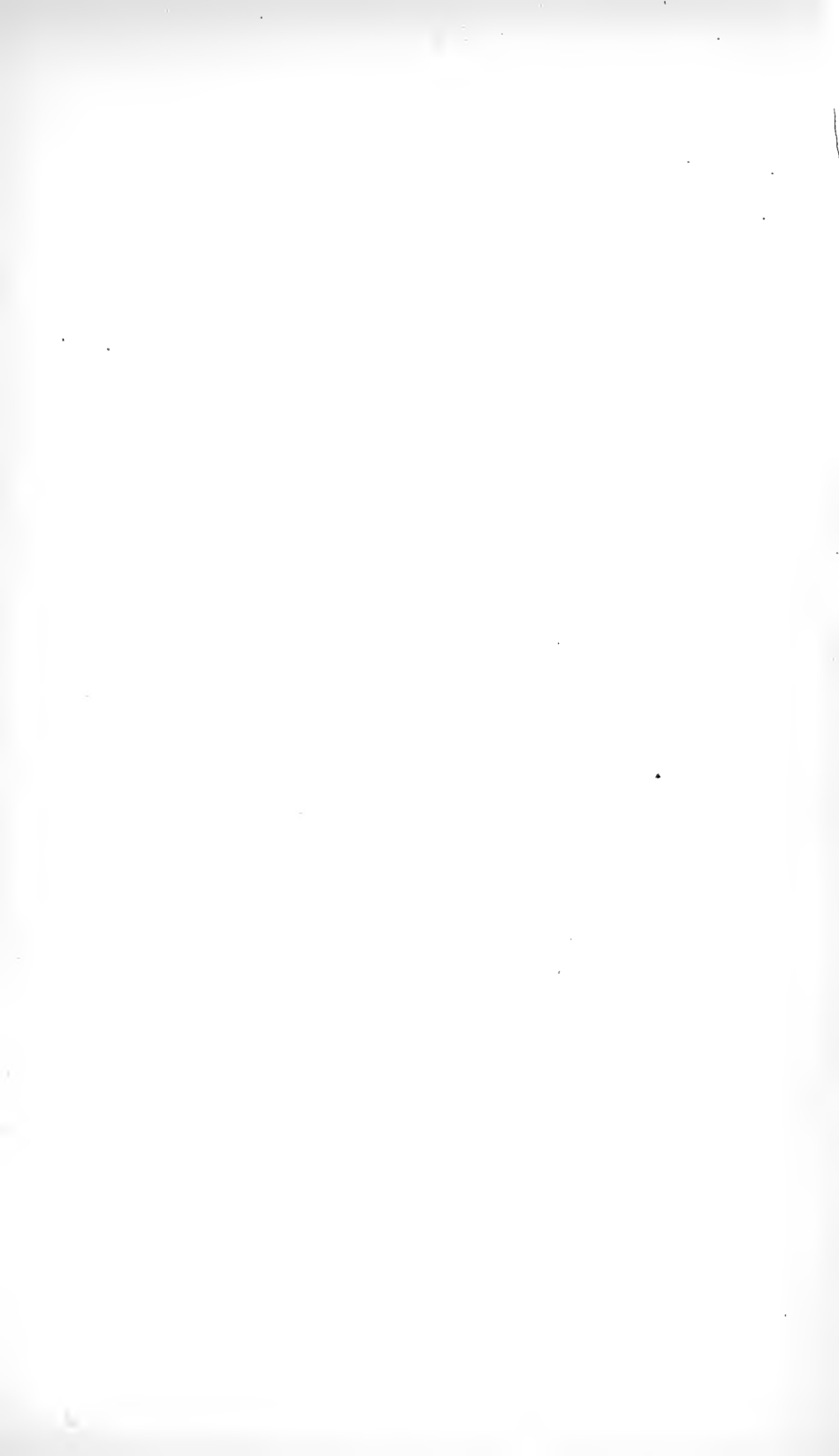
tion of taking a walk with him across the lots to the well-known "spring" below the "Jenney orchard"; and on our return, coming through the "hill pasture," where his old black horse was feeding, I was very much afraid. (The horse was indeed a vicious one.) I communicated my fears to him, and with the utmost kindness of manner and confidence of tone he told me to "cling closely to his hand, and the horse would not hurt me." Surely, I did "cling closely," and the horse kept on grazing, without so much as deigning to look up at us. It required but few words to remind me, how we should cling closely to God, our heavenly Father, when we are fearful in our pilgrimage here below.

I can recall the pleasure I had in going into "great-grandfather's part" of the house that he might read to me from my little books. A book of short stories of childhood, in rhyme, with colored prints, is a very precious relic of the past to me even now, and my earliest recollection of it is the picture of the old man of fourscore and five years, holding it at arm's-length that he might see it clearly, and reading those simple, childish stories to me over and over. One story was of the children who played with the fire, until the little girl had set her clothes on fire; and the rhyme illustrates the glowing red picture, by saying, —

"The other *with* a paper lit,
Goes on to do the same."

The quaint pronunciation of the patriarch gave the word "with" the ordinary sound of "withe."

Perhaps the most distinguishing trait of this good man was his religious character, — his consistent, devoted life,





Copied from a Photograph.

Heliotype Printing Co., 220 Devonshire St., Boston.

RICHARD MOWRY HOUSE,
UXBRIDGE, MASS.

1778.

with evenness and serenity of temper, and his earnest fidelity, both in his private walk and his public ministry, to the distinguishing tenets of the Society of Friends. But in his business relations and general activity it is evident that his energy of character, mechanical skill, and his intellectual ability were far above mediocrity.

It has already been stated that in his youth he learned the "house-carpenter's trade." After working at that trade for some years, and having joined the Quakers, and married Huldah Harris, sometime between 1775 and 1778, he moved to South Uxbridge, Mass. Here in the spring of 1778 he bought a farm of Mr. Benjamin Archer, who had originally taken up the land, and had built a small house upon it. This house being small, old, and inconvenient, Richard immediately set to work to build a new one. The cellar of a large house was dug, the cellar walls laid up from rough stone taken from the farm, the timber for the frame cut and hewed, the frame raised, the house covered, shingled, and clapboarded, and he moved in about the 1st of July. And a very large part of this work was done with his own hands. Here, in the new house, his only son Gideon was born, 7 mo. 7, 1778. To one only acquainted with the houses of a later period this dwelling would appear singular indeed. It is still standing, though a hundred years old, and is in very good condition, with not only the same frame, still strong and sound, but the same floors, the same doors, and the same interior finish throughout. The inside doors were made with his own hands, and hung upon wooden hinges, and with wooden latches and wooden latch-knobs all of his own make. The original house, since

enlarged, consisted of a living room, a "great room," or parlor, three bedrooms, and appropriate entries, stairways, and closets. The "great room" was never painted during his life-time, but the pine doors of the natural color of the wood, the floors scrupulously white and clean, with the old-fashioned large fire-place, and mats and rugs upon the floor, presented a very neat and pretty appearance.

In this house, with a "summer kitchen" added to the west end, and subsequently two rooms to the east end, he spent all the remainder of his life, nearly fifty-seven years.

He was not only a successful farmer and a skilful house-carpenter, but an expert with all edged tools, which he used for various special purposes. He was an ingenious cabinet-maker, an excellent carriage-builder, and for many years supplied a large section of the country with the great timbers and wooden screws used in the old-fashioned *cider-press*. This really was an ingenious trade by itself, and required no small skill to make the thread of those large wooden screws, and fit them to the thread of the huge nuts into which they were to be fitted, which formed the great press which was to extract the juice from the ground apples.

The large carryall which he used for many of the last years of his life, and which was fitted for two horses or one, was made throughout by his own hands. I have seen a wooden high-backed rocking-chair, *still in constant use at this day*, which was made by him, and presented to his second daughter in the early part of this century. It is now used by his grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren.

The following beautiful tribute to his memory consists of extracts from letters recently written by Anthony Chase, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., a very respectable gentleman, for many years the county treasurer of Worcester County, and an honored and beloved member of the Society of Friends.

“ In the spring of 1800 I was ‘ consigned and made over ’ to Richard Mowry, to serve him until I was fourteen years of age. He was a widower at that time,—his aged mother, an only son, and five daughters constituted his household. He was a strict disciplinarian in his family, and governed it well. First-day schools, and meetings for studying the Scriptures, were unknown at that time, neither was it the practice to read the Bible at the breakfast-table, but the Scriptures were frequently read in his family. Then it was and there that I learned to love the sacred book.

“ He was a farmer, house-carpenter, carriage-maker, and cider-press builder, diligent in business at all seasons and in all the changes of weather. His farm was a poor one, and scantily repaid the labor bestowed upon it.

“ He was a man of sound common-sense, and very useful in his neighborhood. He wrote the deeds, leases, and contracts of his neighbors, and made their wills. When any difficulty or misunderstanding occurred, Richard Mowry was called upon to straighten everything, which he generally succeeded in doing to the satisfaction of all parties.

“ He was an approved minister of the Society of Friends, and was frequently called upon and requested to attend the funerals of those not members of his society, in his own and neighboring towns.

“ While I was with him he married Isabel Chace, his

third wife, and his son * and several daughters were married also during the time.

“At that time few men were educated and equal to any emergency, and Richard Mowry was one of them.” . . .

“He was a firm, conscientious, honest man ; insisted on the *right*, regardless of what others thought or said of him,—a great stickler for the simplicity of the Society of Friends, as adhered to at that day (alas, not now!). His clothing was the natural color of wool and flax. The buttons he used to make himself of apple-tree wood.

“I remember when I was old enough to have a woollen coat with skirts to it, I wanted buttons on the skirts, as other boys had them. I pleaded hard, but it availed me nothing. He said they were of *no use*, and there the matter ended.

“He was quick at repartee, and often made his listeners smile when he related his victories over his opponents in arguments.

“It is now more than seventy years since I was an inmate of his family, and my recollection of daily occurrences is a good deal impaired. I regret my inability to detail more fully the incidents in the life of a very worthy man, whose memory is very precious to me.

Sincerely thy friend,

ANTHONY CHASE.”

After the death of his wife Isabel in 1820, he lived more than fourteen years a widower. These years he spent as a housekeeper, preferring to keep up his own house to living with any of his children. During most of this period, Mary Hunt (daughter of Daniel Hunt), whom he had taken (a poor motherless girl) to bring up, and his granddaughter, Sarah Thayer, were his housekeepers. He kept

* This is a mistake. His son Gideon was married in 1799.

his health unusually well for one of his age, except the difficulties which he experienced from the asthma during his later years. He died at night, on the 1st mo. 23. 1835, aged (85 years, 11 months, and 12 days) 86 years, lacking 18 days.

The *fac-simile* of his handwriting given below is taken from a letter written when he was in his eighty-fourth year.

A fac-simile of the signature of Richard D. Mowry, written in a cursive script. The signature is 'Richard D. Mowry'.

Since writing the above account of this good man, I have received a biographical sketch from his only grandson that bears the family name, now living in the Golden State, upon the Pacific Coast. It gives me great pleasure to insert entire this beautiful tribute to our common ancestor.

RICHARD MOWRY, OF UXBRIDGE, MASS.

BY RICHARD D. MOWRY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

There is in every man's life a few turning-points that shape his whole life for this world and for the world to come. The wonderful manner of the conversion of this man is a convincing proof of the dealings of the spirit of God with his creatures.

Many a tombstone that tells that he whose mortal remains lie below was born at such a time, and died at a certain time, and comprises the whole biography of the man, speaks of a greater man than he may have been of whom poets delighted to sing, and about whom the historian has written thousands of pages portraying his abilities and virtues.

Man is a creature of circumstances, and his course is not so much the result of genius as it is of circumstances. Man is not made by luck, nor is his course always the result of

carefully matured plans. But the combination of the two serves to make the great man as he is weighed by his contemporaries. If J. S. C. Abbott's views and estimate of Napoleon are correct, then Napoleon was a great and good man, believing fully in the gospel of Jesus Christ; while on the other hand he is represented as a man carried along by fate acting regardless of consequences except to himself.

Washington, Napoleon, John Calvin, and Cotton Mather are known by the record of their acts having come to us written or remembered by their contemporaries.

But the man that is less known, and is of an humble condition, has his circle who know him and can testify of him. That testimony is more potent than at first thought may appear. Sometimes the man that has lived all his days in comparative obscurity leaves when he goes out of this world an atmosphere of example that will breathe on the coming generations an inspiration of greater power than the influence felt from him in his life-time. "His deeds live after him."

Such a man was the subject of this sketch. Though comparatively unknown, or known to a limited extent beyond his neighbors and relatives, and in the religious society to which he was attached, the testimony of him is such that carries with it a weight of influence far beyond the close of his earthly life, and greater than we can comprehend. The look of approval of sedate manhood upon the good acts of the young is felt and known far beyond the present hour and beyond the present life, and gives the life-spring of goodness, though the recipient may not know from whence comes the influence whereby he is made in after life to love goodness, virtue, and morality. That benign look comes unbidden but welcome before him, and is a talisman along the weary journey of life.

Richard Mowry, the subject of this memoir, was born in Smithfield, R. I., on the 11th day of the 2d month, 1748,

O. S., and died in Uxbridge, Mass., on the 23d day of the 1st month, 1835, at the patriarchal age of 85 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

He was the third son of Joseph Mowry, of Smithfield, R. I., a lawyer of prominence, who had eight children, five sons and three daughters.

The oldest, Job, was born ye 1st month, 24, 1744, and the fifth day of the week.

Thomas was born ye third month, 15th, 1746, on the fifth day of the week.

Richard was born ye 11th day of the 2d month, 1748, and the 7th day of the week.

Andrew was born ye 4th day of the 4th month, 1751, and on ye fifth day of the week.

Ruth was born ye 19th of 8th month, 1753, on the 2d day of the week.

Anne was born ye 19th of 12th month, 1755, on the 6th day of the week.

Phebe was born ye 15th of 12th month, 1758, on the first day of the week.

Augustus was born on ye 9th day of the 8th month, 1761, on the first day of the week.

It is noticeable that none of this family of eight children were given but one name over the surname.

To go back and attempt to give an account of ancestral descent and sketch of their lives would be to repeat the oft-told tale of the early settlers of this country. The story of deprivation and self-sacrifice and want; the story of bright, sunny summers and bleak, dreary winters; the story of life in the cabin, and the story of the pious pilgrim worshiping with one ear listening to the earnest minister as he related the wondrous story of the cross, and with the other standing sentry to catch the first sound of hostility from the surrounding savage.

Blessed with a sound physical system, he developed into

a powerful man of the type of those days, that New England may well be proud of, and who were her pride in the times of the Revolution. Well does the writer remember of hearing him, when he had become superannuated, relate many of the exploits of his younger days. Wrestling was then one of the favorite amusements of the time. The man or boy who could triumphantly carry off the prize at a wrestling match in those days, was a hero to receive the acclaim of not only those who engaged in such sports, but also the encomiums of the older part of the community, and was looked upon and marked as the man or boy of promise. Many a time did he make it the occasion of a pointed private sermon on the folly and wickedness of such sports, always emphatically dwelling on the entire abnegation from pride for conquering by physical achievements, but at the same time taking occasion to relate that he was often wickedly engaged in such sports when young, and always came off conqueror, which last assertion was fully sustained by his contemporaries.

When he was more than eighty years old, I heard him say, "I once walked more than eight miles one morning to meet a man who had sent me a challenge to wrestle with him. I met him in a new barn. We grappled, and I let him spend his strength, and then I easily laid him down. Had I not resorted to that strategetical movement, which he attributed to my fear and weakness, he would have been more than a match for me. He was powerful, terribly powerful."

Early in life, even while sports like the above engaged his attention, before his conversion he evinced something more than a common comprehension of what was going on around him. He looked on everything around him, and within the scope of his vision and knowledge, as a part of a stupendous whole for him and every man to extol or condemn. He seemed to have a regard for all, as though with-

out himself the great whole was not perfect, and he should be judged by his comprehension and regard for the welfare of the whole. When I consider this man, the whole man, I would sum up my measure of him by paraphrasing Horace Greeley's note to the Union League Club of New York in 1867. Greeley wrote to that Club, "So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our government, he was my enemy; from the hour he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as any one is at heart opposed to national unity, the Federal authority, or to that assertion of equal rights of all men which has become practically identified with legality and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship."

So with the subject of this memoir. So long as a man was either an open enemy, or by innuendo or in any way sought to traduce his fellow-man, or would teach young or old to slight religion or to underrate morality, he looked upon that man as the enemy of God and man. But when he, whoever he might be, ceased to scoff at religion, and to give morality its true value, teaching that it exalted its possessor, from that moment he would forget all that man's errors, and demand his restoration to the embrace of all the good of earth, as he would finally be embraced in heaven hereafter. He saw and bemoaned the final result of slavery in these United States; and had he lived later, when the church characterized slavery as an "organic sin," his righteous resentment would have known no bounds. In no man who lived before or since was there a more exact balance than he possessed. While he conceded perfect freedom of thought and action to all, he had no patience with the too common expressions, "Society is so organized that I am not to blame;" "If I don't do it, somebody else will."

It is not known to the writer precisely at what time he

went to Uxbridge to live. The records of the County of Worcester contain the following deed of Benjamin Archer to Richard Mowry, dated May 4, 1778.

" To all People to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

"KNOW YE, That I Benjamin Archer of Uxbridge, in the County of Worcester and State of the Massachusetts Bay, N. England, husbandman,

"For and in Consideration of the Sum of two hundred pounds lawfull money, to me in Hand before the Ensealing hereof, well and truly paid by Richard Mowry of Uxbridge, and in the same County and State aforesaid yeoman, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, and myself therewith fully satisfied and contented ; and thereof, and of every Part and Parcel thereof, do exonerate, acquit and discharge him the said Richard Mowry and his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, forever by these Presents : HAVE given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed and confirmed ; and by these Presents, Do freely, fully, and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm unto him the said Richard Mowry, and his Heirs and Assigns forever, a certain tract or parcel of land situated lying in Uxbridge aforesaid, about fifty four acres be the same more or less and bounded as followeth : Beginning at a rock and stone, which is the Southwesterly corner, then runing East 19 deg's South 66 rods to a chesnut tree then North 25 degrees East 14 rods to a heap of stones then East 24 degrees South 18 rods to a heap of stones then North full point 48 rods to a heap of stones then North 24 degrees East 45 rods to a heap of stones (which is the Northeasterly corner,) then runing Westerly with a straight line in range with a chesnut tree to the road, then on said road 46 rods to a heap of stones then East 25 degrees South 10 rods to a heap of stones then South full point 30 rods to a heap of stones then South 25

deg's West 18 rods to the first mentioned bounds And also six acres of the eleventh division of land as it now lyeth in common with the undivided lands in Mendon and Uxbridge which I purchased of Ezekiel Wood now to be laid out by the said Mowry, and likewise the whole of of the right of the common and undivided land that I now have in Mendon and Uxbridge. To HAVE and to HOLD the said granted and bargained Premises, with all the Appurtenances, Privileges and Commodities to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining to him, the said Richard Mowry, and Heirs and Assigns forever. To his and their only proper Use, Benefit and Behoof forever. And I the said Benjamin Archer, for myself, Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do Covenant, Promise and Grant to and with him the said Richard Mowry and his Heirs and Assigns, that before the Ensealing hereof, I am the true, sole and lawful Owner of the above bargained Premises, and am lawfully seized and possessed of the same in my own proper Right, as a good, perfect, and absolute Estate of Inheritance in Fee Simple : And have in myself good Right, full Power and lawful Authority, to grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm said bargained Premises in Manner as aforesaid : And that he the said Richard Mowry, his Heirs and Assigns shall and may from Time to Time, and at all Times forever hereafter, by force and virtue of these Presents, lawfully, peaceably and quietly Have, Hold, Use, Occupy, Possess and Enjoy the said demised and bargained Premises, with the Appurtenances, free and clear, and freely and clearly acquitted, exonerated and discharged of, from all and all manner of former or other Gifts, Grants, Bargains, Sales, Leases, Mortgages, Wills, Entails, Jointures, Dowries, Judgments, Executions, or Incumbrances, of what Name or Nature soever, that might in any Measure or Degree obstruct or make void this present Deed.

“ *Furthermore*, I the said Benjamin Archer, for myself

my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, do Covenant and Engage the above demised Premises to him the said Richard Mowry his Heirs and Assigns, against the lawful Claims or Demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever, forever hereafter to Warrant, Secure and Defend by these Presents.

"In witness whereof I hereunto together with Deborah my wife in witness of her consent to the sale of the premises aforesaid and in bequeathment of her right of dower and to ye same have hereunto set our hands and seals this fourth day of May 1778, and in the second year of the American Republic.

*Sign'd seal'd deliv'd
in presence of us*

SETH JENNE.

BENJAMIN ARCHER. [L. s.]

SETH REED.

her

JAMES HALL.

DEBORAH \times ARCHER. [L. s.]

mark.

"WORCESTER, SS. May 5, 1778. Then Benjamin Archer & Deborah his wife the signers of the within deed personally appeared and acknowledged the within instrument to be their free voluntary act & deed.

Before me, JOSEPH READ, *Justice Peace.*

Rec'd May 16, 1778, Entered and Exam'd.

P. NATH'L BALDWIN, *Reg'r.*"

I have inserted this deed in full as a paper of interest to those who may be interested to read this volume. It takes the mind back now a century, and is a novelty to the younger readers. It will be more of a novelty still to the readers of a century hence. Who can tell what changes in writing and printing may pass before the living during the next century?

It is undoubtedly the case that when Archer deeded to Mowry, the latter had lived in Uxbridge, and probably on

this very farm, for some time. When he purchased this property, both Archer and Mowry are described in the deed as of Uxbridge.

Uxbridge was now his home. The struggles incident to that purchase and home have now passed away with the actor. With the possession of this property he started to build himself a character, and a name for his town. From this time to his death, no cloud rose or hung over his character. No shade or blur in consequence of his acts was fastened upon his neighborhood nor town.

Quietly he lived ; and as his family grew up and his locks whitened, his character and influence strengthened. He purchased subsequently two tracts of lands, or it might be said two farms, adjoining his ; subsequently known as the "Jenney farm" and "the Hicks lot," on which were houses, and the old necessary farm appendage, "the cider orchard."

About the year 1836 the writer helped to take down the "chimney and fire-place" that had stood till then on the Jenney place. A spoon and several little curiosities were unearthed from beneath the rubbish. We filled the cellar, and now the grass waves over the spot where the old man Jenney and wife in 1770 lived in their primitive home. Here, as age and hard fare wrinkled their fair faces, they sought to soothe each other on the road to their last home. Here they lived and died.

Within the radius of a mile from the centre of the Archer place (Mowry's first purchase) were the remains of six dwellings which were tenanted some of them later than the year 1800. Some of them now show little to tell the traveler that there was once a dwelling there ; some are marked by the "farm orchard" ; and one is past finding out, unless the inquirer should observe the well near the swamp ; and two are in the midst of stately forest trees that now drop their foliage where a century and a

quarter ago the garden was cultivated, and the beans grew for the winter porridge. Think of it! Three generations of trees, that have grown over the family garden of 1750, have warmed the grandchildren and the grandchildren's grandchildren of the tenants that then dwelt there.

At the time he purchased the farm of Archer, there was a house on it of small dimensions, situated about twenty rods in a southeasterly direction from the house now standing on the place.

The old house was soon vacated for the one he erected, and in which he lived and died. This comfortable dwelling (a nice one for the time when it was built) was the work of his own hands, and its erection formed an important epoch in the life of its owner. He was soon able to build a stately and commodious barn, and next came the corn-crib. This corn-crib, although the least important of the three buildings, deserves a brief notice. It was about twenty feet square, standing on six stone posts firmly set in the ground, capped with round flat stones, about three and a half feet in diameter, on which were laid the sills of the building. These stones were about seven to nine inches in thickness, and the sides of natural formation, taken from a seamy ledge, of which there are several on the place, that produce very fine door-steps, underpinning stones, and window-caps. The brick house now standing on the place, erected about the year 1822, has as fine door and window caps of natural surface as can be produced by the finest cutting and even polishing. The sills of the crib were nine-inch hewn timber; the posts six-inch, and nine feet high, and the plates six-inch. I have heard Mowry say, "I raised that frame alone." To lay the sills on the cap-stones placed on the six posts was no light job for one man. The posts, with their caps, were when set four and a half feet high from the surface of the ground, but the posts have settled so that the sills of late years have been not

much more than three feet from the ground. These three buildings, with sheds and other out-buildings, gave the place the appearance of a cheerful, bright, enjoyable, comfortable, and happy New England home. As he was prospered, one after another of the comforts and conveniences of early New England life sprang up around him, all the more to be enjoyed as they were the works of his own hands. The bush fence gave place to the substantial "Virginia fence" and the more endurable farm stone-wall. The forest was felled to give place to the grain and hay field, the orchard took the place of the bramble, and the rose blossomed in the desert places.

His second child and only son was born two months and three days after the purchase of his homestead.

His first marriage was in 1770; his second in 1774, to Huldah Harris; and his third marriage, to Isabel Chace, in 1802.

His issue by his wife Huldah was one son and five daughters, viz. Huldah in 1775, Gideon in 1778, Phebe in 1780, Wait in 1783, Amey in 1785, and Sarah in 1788.

At this latter date he could say he had seen of the blessings of the Lord, and had drank of the bitter waters of disappointment.

He had laid his first love in the old-fashioned grave, and she had left no child on whom he could look and behold as in a mirror the image of its mother,—the blessings of his first love. And again his second love had presented to him six precious jewels, destined in the course of time to be hung in the "house of many mansions," and to form a part of that group of which some are already there, to be joined by myriads more who from time to time shall go to dwell in the particular mansions set apart for his numerous progeny, as they follow on to that blessed home. Many of their children are there, and more numerous still is the younger group of great-grandchildren that sing and

play and prattle around the altars of peace and joy. "In my father's house are many mansions: *if it were not so*, I would have told you. I go to prepare a PLACE for you." (John xiv. 2.) In that place, in that mansion, see them grouped as in a happy home on this earth. There is a place in one of these mansions, no matter which, where the patriarch of each family receives those of the family who follow after them. That circle is continually enlarging, as members one by one of the earthly family pass on to their eternal home.

What the style of architecture of those mansions is I know not. But this I know, in spite of all the scientists of this age, that in one of those "many mansions" there is a "place" for you and for me, for "Jesus has told me so."

The precise time that the subject of this memoir joined the Quakers I am unable to state. His second marriage was in "the meeting,"—this was in 1774. So we find he was in the time of the Revolution a Quaker. Keenly feeling the oppression of the mother-country, he was forbidden to bear arms by the "Quaker creed," which was in full accord with his conscience.

During the Revolutionary War, when even New England homes were unsafe, and the taxed tea was steeping in Boston Harbor, a deserter from the British army cautiously approached Mowry one fine morning, and in suppliant terms asked for food and concealment from the British officers, whom he feared were on his track, and too near him already. "I cannot conceal thee, but I will not allow thee to go from my door hungry. Thy face is an honest one. King George does very wrong to abuse and kill our people. I know but little of the rules of war. It is against my principles to bear arms. I cannot fight. Over yonder hill I design to clear away the wood and burn it, to make a meadow for raising grass. If it pleases thee to go

to work there, I will not inform against thee. Thou shalt be fed and made comfortable. I can promise no more."

The man went to work, and worked on. He cleared the ground. No British officers found him in that secluded spot. In that "Quaker asylum," as he termed it, he was safe. Many a time has the writer heard the subject of this memoir relate the foregoing incident, frequently adding, "Oh, the cruelty of war! When will the sword be turned into a ploughshare, and men learn war no more."

Year after year has the writer stood in this meadow, enlarged by subsequent clearing, and whetted his scythe while the sun was coming up. Brilliantly would he cast his streaming light over my head and across the field till it rested on the hills in the background. Long years before had the subject of this sketch, for half a century, led the mowers into this meadow even in the twilight of the morning. What memories cluster around that spot! The writer can count twoscore and ten who have labored with him in that meadow. Even now does memory go back, and I picture to myself the British deserter, far from his island home, away from friends and the scenes of his youth. I seem even now to see him in a listening posture, scared at the sounds from his own axe, lest its echo might betray him in his retreat. The falling leaf disturbs him; the foot-falls of the scared and fleeing hare are magnified into the tramp of mounted officers.

If this account of the British deserter looks like a departure on the part of Mowry from the doctrines of Penn, into a betrayal of his principles, I can assure my readers that while the sympathies of the good Quaker might influence him, his primitive principles would keep him in the right path.

But the following answer of a Quaker preacher during the last war with the South I fear will hardly bear the criticisms of "the world's people." I asked him of his

occupation. He replied, "I am at work on bayonets; my employers are working night and day to fill a large government order." Said I, "How can you reconcile your action with the discipline of your sect against war?" He replied, "O, I only true and straighten them; they are all forged, tempered, ground, and polished before I have anything to do with them."

At the time Mowry was a young man, the ball-room and the dance were as much the resort of the young as now. With him dancing was a recreation of which he was immoderately fond. In dancing he excelled. He was the admired of all admirers in the ball-room. He several times declared to me and in my presence, "I was nightly wasting away my physical life, and destroying my happiness here and my hopes for a hereafter; when on a certain night, while I was dancing, the spirit of the Lord came over me in so powerful a manner that I *could not act my part*. Turning to my companions, I said to them, 'I must leave the ball-room forever.' My companions were agreeable; I was enjoying myself to all observers; but a still, small voice said, 'Leave and change thy course of life.' My companions laughed at me. But I had no control over myself. Go I must. The direction was as explicit to me as was the command to Jonah when ordered to go and cry against Nineveh; and had I not obeyed, the consequences would have been as terrible to me as was the result of Jonah's disobedience to him. From that time I believe I was a changed man. Before 'I saw men as trees walking'; now I see every man clearly."

At his trade as a carpenter his ambition to excel seemed to compel him to challenge all competition. He entered into all the improvements in the trade, not selfishly, but in the spirit that if he made an improvement it would lead others to improve, as he had improved by trying to excel himself.

One of the favorite plans of the leading carpenters of those times was to criticise each other's work ; and no defect was so damaging, nor would be so fatal to the character of a carpenter, as to make a *false* mortise in a house or barn frame, more particularly in the latter, as in the house frame the defect would be likely to be covered by the finish. He at one time detected a false mortise in a frame put together by one of his rivals, and took occasion to use it to his no small disadvantage. Not long after, in framing a large barn, he made a false mortise where it would make a very undesirable record for him. It was in a heavy, costly timber, that he could not afford to throw away. He expected every minute a visit from the carpenter from whom he had no right to expect any favors, for he had shown him none ; but on the contrary had used a similar mistake of his to get a heavy job which would have been given to his competitor had it not been that he was able to hold up the ghostly false mortise as a testimony against him. To fill the mortise must be the work of dexterous hands, or he would be caught in the very act. The piece to fill the mortise must be of the same grain of the timber to be patched, or the grain of the wood would betray him. The piece was found, cut and driven in and trimmed so skilfully with the broad-axe as to defy detection. The last blow was struck, the last chip had fallen ; and as he raised his eyes he beheld his adversary already in sight. He came, he examined, but no false mortise could be found. There was no witness against him. His frame was perfect ; his triumph complete.

All men who are judges of human character have not always escaped being imposed upon. There are times that the human mind yields to the wiles of others, and drinks in the falsities of others without stint and seemingly without measure. The world is full of deception, and the very air is filled with deceptive sounds, which

come in some way to deceive all. I say all, for where is the person of mature age, that is not man enough or woman enough to say frankly, I have been imposed upon? While you look one way, and steel yourself against one you fear, another has your left ear, and is whispering sophistry and falsehood even then.

When I was younger than I am now, I well remember the social chat I was having with the man whose guest I was. The conversation turned on the dealings of mankind. Said mine host, "Was you ever cheated?" Without waiting for a reply, he answered his own question with, "Everybody has been. And to tell you the truth, if no one would cheat my boys, I would have some one to do it." "What," said I, "cheat boys!" — "No man can battle with this world successfully until he has been made conscious and thoughtful by having learned to be distrustful," was his true and humiliating reply. But woe to the man that is detected in his deception. The world, the road we travel, is strown all along with the cast-offs who, having betrayed our confidence, are left by the roadside of our affections and regards. We say in our agony of remembrance, in our inclination to cling to former friends, "We have summered and wintered you, and your yes is no, and your no means I know not what."

Sometimes deception is so well put that it takes deep root in us, and it would seem that the more is heaped upon us the stronger our faith in the deceiver. And while I regard the subject of this sketch as a man of sound judgment, — a man of exceedingly judicious parts, — still he listened to some who found it to their satisfaction and believed it to be to their interest to deceive him.

I will speak of one instance only; and as the parties have all passed over the river, no hurt can come from it.

Mowry had for a long time employed for his family physician one who, being a reputable man and physician, had

gained the confidence of his "Neighbor Mowry," as he was accustomed familiarly to address him. Many a long and pleasant conversation was had by them, till the doctor had learned to know what would suit his friend, and would then prescribe for him, and make him believe he had always given him such prescriptions only as he believed should be given. One of Mowry's theories was that in no case should any "mercury" be used. "No," said the doctor, "I never use it. Doctors who use mercury sooner or later lose the confidence of their patients, and rightfully too. I have no confidence in such practitioners. I tell you, neighbor Mowry, when I am obliged to resort to the use of such things, I shall quit practice."

One of these conversations had been carried on for a pretty long time. Mowry was happy in having a neighbor and physician of so much moral worth, and in having for his adviser a man so pure that deception or guile had found no lodgment there. "Thou hast my fullest confidence, doctor, and I am grateful that my lot has been cast in a community that is blessed with the influence of so upright a citizen, and so careful and skilful a physician." Sitting beside the writer, and listening to the foregoing conversation, was another physician, who had been a student of the doctor, and who was inclined to be particularly friendly to Mowry and his son Gideon and family. This young physician was of more than ordinary promise, and was now just taking his place as a neighboring practitioner. Upright, for he believed to be upright was to be useful; to be honest was with him to practise the surest strategy of success.

The old doctor and Mowry left the room together, leaving several who had been listening to their conversation. "Mercury," said the young doctor, as soon as they had left the room; "monstrous deception! How my blood boiled. Think I don't know. I have been for a long time in that

old hypocrite's laboratory, and I am bound to declare in my integrity, that I believe from what I have seen of that physician's pharmacy, there is not a doctor in the State of Massachusetts or Rhode Island who uses as much calomel as he does."

Few instances indeed could be found where the mind had become so completely in the power of a friend as in the case above cited. Nor does this prove the contrary of what I wish here to affirm, that few men whom I have known, or whose characters I have studied, possessed in so great a degree the power of reading another's mind as did the subject of this sketch. Honest himself, he hoped to find all others honest; guileless himself, he thought to find no guile in others; strong in his faith in man, he was willing to judge others by his own standard. His mind reached mind, and subtle indeed must be the sophistry he could not unravel. Argument with him was a series of questions, rather calculated to leave his disputant to reflect, and to see of his own accord that out of his own mouth he had condemned himself. "I raise no objections to thy statement. If thou canst reconcile thine answers to my queries in thine own mind, and make them consistent in themselves, then thou wilt have no occasion to change thy belief or course of action."

To describe his temperament as a man is no easy task. Should I say he was calm in his temper, that would hardly reach the whole answer. He had, in no common degree, "calmness of mind, moderation, equanimity, tranquillity, composure."

But these are qualities of the man that are to a great extent manufactured. They are not the spontaneous outcroppings of wild youth. They are the growth *from* impetuous youth; they are the fruits of culture. "Ye shall know them by their fruit." The uncultivated vine brings forth the sour, snarly grape; culture improves the

quality; horticulture develops those luxuriant clusters that gladden the heart of the master of the vineyard, and challenges the admiration of those who receive the fruit.

Irritable and passionate when young, it is easy to see the struggles incident to a mind impatient of restraint. Such was his; and it is traceable down through all his offspring. His own will listened first to reason; then felt the check and restraining influence of the Spartan mother of his children; and finally the letting in of the love of that Being whom he loved supremely,—so refined the star of his soul that he could be calm under provocation, moderate under the wild excitement of the hour, and tranquil and composed under all the varied scenes and circumstances of life.

His was the journey that would seem to be the ideal life, —the pattern for the boy; the life and character that should be studied by the youth of this fast and feverish age. The young man who takes such a character for his ideal may not find in it that fascinating, pleasurable companionship the gardener finds in the biennial flower, but the solid, calm satisfaction that the great mind feels that cultivates the locust that his grandchildren may scent its flowers, and the oak that his great-grandchildren may cool and refresh themselves under its branches wide-spreading from a trunk that has stood for a century the pride of the manor.

As a man of business he lived an industrious life. “Early to bed and early to rise,” he said, was the “bird’s lesson,” and their teaching was an open book for all men. Not rich, he had a frugal competency; and that competency was all the more enjoyable as it was the creation of his own labor. He waited on no stock-board, nor consulted the morning paper to see if to-day would be a good day to sell beans, or to purchase Northwestern Railroad stock. When he had anything to sell was a good time to sell it. His horse was not driven so far in one day that it would

take two days for it to return. His oxen were not required to draw at one load what should be made two of. His sheep knew their shepherd. They grazed through the day, and had a comfortable shed to protect them from the storm at night. His care was to see that every animal that had a claim on him was well fed and comfortable. Under his culture his lands yielded a bountiful harvest. He was just in all his dealings, exact in all his weights and measures. In early life, from his small income, he saved as he was prospered. Generous in his impulses, he maintained that rural simplicity through life which breathed a fragrance throughout his home and neighborhood, and with his industrious habits enabled him to lay aside sufficient of this world's goods to sustain him in his declining years. "Remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me: Lest I be full, and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, and steal, and take the name of my God in vain." (Prov. xxx. 8, 9.)

I wish here to say a word of his literary tastes and readings.

First of all, he held and regarded the Holy Scriptures as the foundation and the guide in selecting all reading. I have heard him say, "No sun should pass the meridian without shining on the open page of the family Bible." His reading was varied, but confined mainly to that substantial literature that he regarded as the solid food for the mind. To the choice of his reading may be attributed in a great measure the even balance of his mind. He was wont to say, "Show me a man's library, and I will write out his manner of treating all subjects that pass in review before him."

To him Milton was the masterpiece of all uninspired writers of the world. Shakespeare he thought had done less in his writings than had Milton. Shakespeare's por-

trayal of human character he regarded as standing unrivaled. But he looked upon Milton's "Areopagitica" as the masterpiece of the world's orations.

Milton's "Monody of Lycidas" he considered a production in itself sufficient to immortalize the author's name. He hung with infinite delight on the closing lines, made familiar by being repeatedly quoted.

"Weep no more, woful shepherds! weep no more,
For Lycidas, your sorrow, is not dead,
Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor;
So sinks the day-star in the ocean-bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and, with new spangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky:
So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high,
Through the dear might of Him that walk'd the waves;
Where other groves and other streams along,
With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the unexpressive nuptial song,
In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love.
There entertain him all the saints above,
In solemn troops and sweet societies,
That sing, and, singing, in their glory move,
And wipe the tears forever from his eyes."

One of Milton's first productions, on the death of his sister's infant, whom he apostrophises, —

"O fairest flower! no sooner blown but blasted!
Soft silken primrose, fading timelessly!"

was to him the germ of the embryo poet.

With him, "Paradise Lost" was only equaled by "Paradise Regained."

A quotation from "Paradise Lost," and one from "Paradise Regained," is all I need make to show what were his favorite passages.

To him Book III. was *the* book of "Paradise Lost." This whole book was to him a splendor around and through which in nothing short of inspiration had appeared such strength and beauty of thought.

Even James Montgomery says of this book in his Memoir, "Milton transcends himself."

The query of the great God himself in this Book,—

"Say, heavenly powers, where shall we find such love?
Which of ye will be mortal, to redeem
Man's mortal crime; and just, the unjust to save?
Dwells in all heaven charity so dear?"

The son's offer to descend to the grave, and his faith in his father that he would not let him remain there when the debt was paid : —

"Father, thy word is pass'd, man shall find grace:
And shall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The speediest of thy winged messengers,
To visit all thy creatures, and to all
Comes unprevented, unimplored, unsought?
Happy for man, so coming; he her aid
Can never seek, once dead in sins, and lost;
Atonement for himself, or offering meet,
Indebted and undone, hath none to bring:
Behold me, then, me for him, life for life
I offer; on me let thy anger fall;
Account me man; I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely put off, and for him lastly die
Well pleased; on me let Death wreak all his rage;
Under his gloomy power I shall not long
Lie vanquished; thou hast given me to possess
Life in myself forever; by thee I live,
Though now to Death I yield, and am his due,
All that of me can die; yet, that debt paid,
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave,
His prey, nor suffer my unspotted soul
Forever with corruption there to dwell;
But I shall rise victorious, and subdue
My vanquisher, spoil'd of his vaunted spoil;
Death his death's wound shall then receive, and stoop
Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd.
I, through the ample air, in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and show
The power of darkness bound. Thou, at the sight
Pleased, out of heaven shalt look down, and smile,

While, by thee raised, I ruin all my foes,
 Death last, and with his carcase glut the grave;
 Then, with the multitude of my redeem'd,
 Shall enter heaven, long absent, and return,
 Father, to see thy face, wherein no cloud
 Of anger shall remain, but peace assured
 And reconciliation; wrath shall be no more
 Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire."

The Father's loving reply, in which He extols the Son's
 condescending love, and declares, —

"because in thee
 Love hath abounded more than glory abounds,
 Therefore thy humiliation shall exalt
 With thee thy manhood also to this throne;
 Here shalt thou sit incarnate, here shalt reign
 Both God and man, Son both of God and man,
 Anointed universal king; all power
 I give thee; reign forever, and assume
 Thy merits; under thee, as head supreme,
 Thrones, principedoms, powers, dominions, I reduce;
 All knees to thee shall bow, of them that bide
 In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell."

"But, all ye gods,
 Adore him who, to compass all this, dies;
 Adore the Son, and honor him as me."

He believed that the production of "Paradise Regained" was not an original idea of Milton's. But being asked if "Paradise Lost" was not imperfect without a "Paradise Regained," he answered the query by bending all his energies to the task of producing a poem in "Paradise Regained" worthy of his later years.

It was the completeness of "Paradise Regained" that commended itself to the understanding of Mowry. He looked upon "Paradise Lost" as leaving the reader groping in darkness. "It seems to me as a discouragement to mankind, calculated to cast a gloom over the thinking mind, that needed a 'Paradise Regained' to give it that hope which bringeth joy. 'Paradise Regained,' said

he, "is complete, a strong chain without one imperfect link." The following, from Book IV., was a favorite passage with him, as one of the many of great strength and overwhelming power.

" Ill wast thou shrouded then,
O patient Son of God! yet only stood'st
Unshaken! Nor yet staid the terror there!
Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round
Environ'd thee: some howl'd, some yell'd, some shriek'd,
Some bent on thee their fiery darts, while thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and sinless peace.
Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim steps, in amice gray;
Who, with her radiant finger, still'd the roar
Of thunder, chased the clouds, and laid the winds,
And grisly spectres, which the fiend had raised
To tempt the Son of God with terrors dire.
And now the sun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dried the wet
From drooping plant or dropping tree; the birds,
Who all things now behold more fresh and green
After a night of storm so ruinous,
Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,
To gratulate the sweet return of morn."

It has already been said that the subject of this memoir was three times married. It is enough to say that these unions were more happy and felicitous than generally falls to the lot of weak humanity. I might stop to point out the peculiarities of his wives, but it seems enough to say that each in her allotted time was to him a bright particular light, that shone on his path, reflecting a goodly influence. But when I hear a man who has lived a married life twoscore and ten years and more, say he has never felt the little home earthquakes or family jars, I feel like saying, as did the good minister who, on calling on an old parishioner, was welcomed and introduced by the old gentleman to his wife, with the astonishing statement that he and his wife had lived together for nearly three-

score years, and never during the whole time had anything arisen to cause the least unpleasantness between them. "Monotonous; terribly monotonous!" was the good visitor's reply. Not unfrequently do we hear the expression, "His wife was the making of him." There is no doubt that the wife is many times the "making" of the man in the sense intended to be conveyed by the expression; but sometimes she is the unmaking of him. Happy indeed is that man, and fortunate the woman, who, as the close of a long life approaches, can say, "When young I looked forward in my early life and saw what I have realized, a happy matrimonial future!" Mowry could say this; and in that short sentence is contained the brightest and most graphic praise and commendation of those of whom it is spoken.

I have mentioned his conversion. It seems to have been instantaneous and miraculous. There seemed to have been no preparation for it. In fact, his life had been such as not to invite growth in goodness, which is sometimes taken for godliness. There seems to have been no previous preparation in the case of the eunuch spoken of in the 8th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Philip, in this case, far away from the busy world, finds a man of business wending his solitary way, returning to his home. Philip forced himself upon the eunuch's attention, rode with him till they came to a certain water, and then baptized him, putting only one question first to the eunuch.

Whatever form or latitude may be allowed or may appear in this matter, this appears, that from the time the subject of this memoir said to his companions in the ball-room, "I cannot act my part," he was a new man.

To show his consistency as a man and subsequent Christian, I may be allowed to introduce some of the sayings of his neighbors as testimony in his behalf. As the persons whose sayings I introduce have all passed away, I shall not seem to be personal.

"I never saw him mad." — *Jacob Aldrich.*

"When he was younger, and worked, he was always cheerful and happy. I never heard him use an idle word." — *Seth Aldrich.*

"The only Quaker in the neighborhood that minds his own business and lives as he professes." — *Welcome Jepherson.*

"Whoever writes his history will not be obliged to force his words to make him a good man, a good neighbor, and consistent religionist." — *Nahum Morse.*

"I have changed from Infidelity to Universalism, and from Universalism to a Restorationist, in which faith I see my path clear and smooth to and beyond the river. I am consoled by my faith in the goodness of God. I believe in his own good time he will restore all things, and bring all to happiness and holiness. You, neighbor Mowry, have consistently held to one doctrine and one faith. That faith seems to strengthen with you the longer you cling to it. You find the sufficiency of Christ to be Quakerism in very deed. The happy confidence you express seems to reassure me. The 150th Psalm seems to have been written expressly for you.

"'1. Praise ye the Lord. Praise God in the sanctuary; praise him in the firmament of his power.

"'2. Praise him for his mighty acts; praise him according to his excellent greatness.

"'3. Praise him with the sound of the trumpet; praise him with the psaltery and harp.

"'4. Praise him with the timbrel and dance; praise him with stringed instruments and organs.

"'5. Praise him upon the loud cymbals; praise him upon the high-sounding cymbals.

"'8. Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord, Praise ye the Lord.'

"I sit at my door and see you at your home. Your

quiet and loving kindness encourages me, and I trust we can both of us say with the Psalmist, 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.' (Psalm xxiii. 4.)" — *Job Pitts*, at 92.

Let me here digress to say a word of this Mr. Pitts. I have intimated that he was a near neighbor of Mowry. They lived one fourth of a mile apart, and lived thus for more than half a century. About the year 1831, Job Pitts, Richard Mowry, Benjamin Buffum, and Levi Lapham met at the house of Job Pitts for a religious meeting, or "sitting," as Mowry and Lapham would say, as Quakers. Buffum and Lapham lived about four and one half miles from the house of Pitts, in the adjoining town of Douglas. These four men had met many a time and discussed religious topics, sometimes at the house of one and sometimes at the house of another. Pitts and Buffum were men of fiery dispositions, unlike in temperament to Mowry and Lapham. Or if Mowry and Lapham were once fiery and vehement, they now, at their advanced age, had taught themselves, or had been taught by the religion they professed, to be quiet and calm, as I have said of Mowry before.

Buffum had been for a long time feeble, and oftentimes confined to his house for weeks and months at a time. He appeared to be greatly in earnest to secure a hope for the future, and frequently, when confined to his house and bed, invited Lapham and Mowry to hold "sittings" at his house, inviting his neighbors to be present and join with the family in religious exercises. These meetings naturally cultivated, besides a religious interest, a neighborly fraternal feeling that ripened into a strong regard for each other. Buffum, though professing to no creed nor doctrine, favored most the Quakers. With these feelings they met at the house of Pitts.

It was a cold autumnal day, and Buffum came in an open wagon wrapped in a bed-quilt, so much indisposed and feeble that he was accompanied by two of his grandsons, who took him by main strength out of his wagon and carried him into the house. Well does the writer remember his passing by the house of Pitts, and driving into Mowry's yard, and then returning back to the house of Pitts. He did not get out at the house of Mowry, but after a few minutes' conversation drove back to the house of Pitts.

The writer accompanied Mowry to Pitts's house, and was present at a part of the protracted and earnest interview of these four patriarchs. Few men, minister or layman, have lived that could repeat from memory as many passages and texts of Scripture as could "neighbor Pitts," as he was familiarly called by "neighbor Mowry." These kindly greetings were characterized by an earnest hope for each other's happiness hereafter, and triumphant entrance into their heavenly homes. Long and pleasant was this interview. Each seemed to think and dwell upon the probability that it was the last meeting at which all would be present. Comforting passages were recited by each, setting forth his hope and belief; and although not agreed perfectly in belief, there was a feeling of community that seemed to be satisfactory to each. But as the sun descended, and evening approached, Buffum brought forward some favorite passage of Scripture, that Pitts accepted as a thrust at his settled belief in Restoration, at which he took offence. Words rang loud, till the house of kindly greeting was turned into a house of bedlam. Scarcely able to rise, Pitts, in his eagerness to be heard, kicked Buffum's shins. This was too much for even patriarchal forbearance. Buffum would take nor hear no explanation; Pitts would give no apology. Mowry remarked, "I believe it is time for me to go home." Buffum's grandsons carried him to his wagon. They separated, each to go to his home. This was

indeed their last meeting on earth. Not long after this Mowry and Lapham laid their hats on Buffum's coffin, as each in turn stood by his remains to pay his last word of tribute and respect to their neighbor and friend, and to sympathize with the large family of four generations — widow, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren — assembled around the remains of their patriarchal head.

Buffum passed away. Soon Pitts followed. I stood by his bedside when he ceased to breathe. Then was hushed and sealed all that appeared to mortal view. The mortal remains of the patriarch lost their animation. A long resident had gone. A neighbor of Mowry had left him. The neighborhood and town had lost its oldest inhabitant, who for ninety-six years had been doing much good and little harm; one who wished to benefit all and injure none. Mowry sat silent at the funeral of this venerable neighbor, and listened to a discourse from one who now is widely known, and a venerable resident of Hopedale in Massachusetts.

Adin Ballou preached his funeral sermon to a large concourse of friends and neighbors. Many times since has the writer heard him, the acceptable, eloquent, sympathetic sympathizer at funerals. He was a man on whom Pitts leaned in life. Ballou, at his funeral, dwelt with eloquent fervor on the Restorationists' faith, which had been the patriarch's faith and hope in life.

Not long after the death of Mr. Pitts, Lapham suddenly passed away. Here Mowry was called upon to attend his funeral, both by the dying request of Lapham, and by his own sympathetic relationship to him.

I have spoken of these three in connection with the name of Mowry, because I wished to introduce the meeting of the four at the house of Mr. Pitts. I shall, before I come to speak of the last hours and fraternal bosom friends of Mowry, introduce other names who stood shoulder to

shoulder with him in the church, and labored with him to build and enlarge the number of church members.

"The 3d month, 1770, the Smithfield monthly meeting ordered a meeting house to be built a little southerly of Moses Farnums, Jrs., by the side of ye great road."

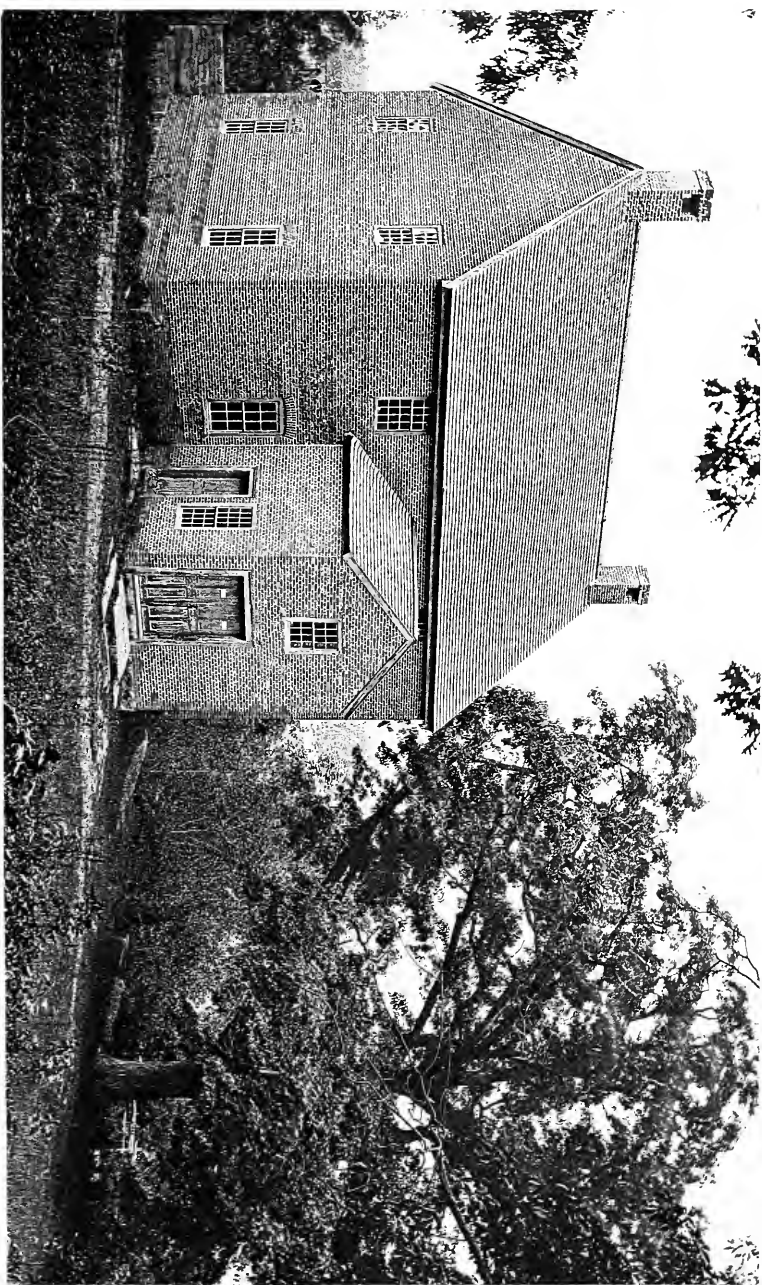
"4 month, 1770, concluded, To build the same 35 ft. long by 30 ft. broad."

"5 month, 1771. Adam Harkness, William Buffum and David Steere, do Report yt they find the whole cost of building the Brick meeting-house to amount to £206—8—1."

It will be seen that the date of the committee's report on the whole expenses of building the brick meeting-house is seven years before the date of the deed of Benjamin Archer to Richard Mowry. Doubtless finding this meeting-house built here only two miles from the Archer place was a great inducement for him to purchase a home in that vicinity. Then in this neighborhood were many sterling Quakers with their Spartan wives, that made a neighborhood congenial to his taste.

The early settlements of Uxbridge and the adjoining towns were made by men who knew the right and had a will to pursue it. Among the Quakers whom Mowry had for neighbors were Moses Farnum, Royal Southwick, the Bassetts, the Emersons, the Tafts, the Aldriches, the Spragues, the Shoves, the Batteys, the Fosters, the Gaskills, and others.

Many of these were men that made their mark, and contributed their share of influence with the other sterling men of the place, not Quakers, to make Uxbridge one of the most desirable towns permanently to locate in to be found in the whole length of the delightful valley of the Blackstone. I have alluded to the "Brick" Quaker meeting-house which was built "a little southerly of Moses Farnums, Jrs., by the side of the great road." There it



Heliotype Printing Co.,

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE,
UXBRIDGE, MASS.

220 Broadway St., Boston.

1770.

stands now, in this year of the Lord 1878, a monument of the enterprise of those early Quakers who erected it. One hundred and eight years old! It stands now similar in appearance to what it was one hundred years ago.

Its brick walls show no signs of decay. Its plain roof, with no ornamented jets, appears as it did when first finished. Its small L, with a doorway on the south and west, remains now as then. The same doors swing now on the old-fashioned strap hinges as swung then. The windows, with their 6 x 8 glass, have not been replaced by larger panes, that are now considered indispensable for lighting the parlors of the mansions of the rich, nor by the stained and many-colored glass that is now deemed necessary in modern churches to let in the light of the son of righteousness. Nor yet, if the times are just a little degenerate, and if the Quakers have found that Quakerism must change to keep pace with the times, enough, just enough, just a little, to let in the music of the piano into the worship, — has the devil's healing medium, blue glass, been inserted there.

On the inside, the uncushioned bench furnishes seats free to all who may come in out of curiosity, or to sit and invite the incoming of the holy spirit to dwell in their hearts. True, here the drowsy worshiper may be awakened by the tramp of some heavy boots on the uncarpeted floor, if perchance he should enter past the eleventh hour (the stereotyped hour for meeting). Here the seats are free. I never in all my life yet have seen a notice of a Quaker meeting put up, "Seats free and no collection."

There are two sheds for the comfort and safety of Friends' horses, — one in a southeasterly and one in a northwesterly direction from the meeting-house.

This romantic spot, by the "side of ye great road," is now very much as when the corner-stone of this structure was laid. A little spot around the church edifice is cleared,

and is now covered by stunted grass, while a little farther from the door are shrubs and brush and trees. On the northerly and easterly sides run roads that have marked the boundaries of the "meeting-house lot" for more than a century. In 1825 the entrance from the northwesterly and the easterly sides were barred by gates, but now only the stone gate-posts remain, and the "lot" is open for all. Altogether this is one of the most romantic spots in all New England. The primitive simplicity of the church edifice, and the natural picturesqueness of the grounds, make the place one of enchantment. The layman pauses before he enters to cool himself in the rural shades of "ye great wood," and the "minister" rests himself on some one of the many natural seats that everywhere present themselves, to drink in the inspiration of this sanctuary of nature, that he may the more forcibly electrify his hearers when the spirit moves him to speak.

Shakespeare could have found no more appropriate spot in which to delineate the character of mankind than here is presented. Nor could sightless Milton's daughters, acting amanuenses, have found for him a more soul-inspiring spot. Shakespeare's delineation of human character was penned while sitting by the babbling brook. Milton, with his sightless eyes to heaven turned, seated his daughters between, penned his most inspiring verses under nature's leafy shade.

Here the "Quaker preacher" from the sunny Carolinas, New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and even from old England, stood and exhorted as they were moved upon by the holy spirit to persuade men, preaching the way of eternal life. Here the Misses Grouchy told the horrible tales of slavery, and in words of fiery eloquence seconded Garrison's persistent efforts to make Massachusetts the first State in the Union that was soon to decree what England's poet had sung, "Slaves cannot breathe in England."

Here Mowry and Southwick weekly told the same, *same* old story of Jesus' love for more than half a century. Here from 1771 to now have the Quakers of "Uxbridge monthly meeting" sat monthly in council, guided by the true rule of sound ecclesiastical discipline, "not to aggravate nor palliate" the errors and sins of commission nor omission of their fraternal brethren.

It would be interesting if I could here insert the first attempt Mowry ever made at public speaking. I would like to compare it with the ready flow of ideas and fluent speech that characterized his preaching in later days ; but unfortunately very few Quaker sermons have been reported as delivered. Not unfrequently is it the case that the soundest men are very poor speakers ; and many of the great orators of the world have taken their ideas from obscure men who were unable to present them to the world themselves, or to connect them so as to give them force or power. Even the world's greatest law-giver, Moses, when the Lord gave him direction to go to Pharaoh, excused himself because he was not an orator ; and the Lord gave him a man to go with him to put his wisdom in suitable language to have his ideas make an impression. "And Moses said unto God, Who am I, that I should go to Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?" (Ex. iii. 11.) "And Moses said unto the Lord, O my Lord, I am not eloquent, neither heretofore, nor since thou hast spoken unto thy servant ; but I am slow of speech, and of slow tongue." (Ex. iv. 10.) "And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Moses, and he said, Is not Aaron the Levite thy brother ? I know he can speak well." (Ex. iv. 14.) "And he shall be thy spokesman unto the people ; and he shall be, even he shall be to thee instead of a mouth, and thou shalt be to him instead of God." (Ex. iv. 16.)

This seems to have been the case with many of the "approved" ministers of the denomination of Friends, some of

whom have subsequently been led by the spirit to become most fluent and impressive speakers. As a preacher, Mowry was everywhere held in high esteem as a clear-headed, sound teacher. His discourses were listened to with marked attention, and commented upon as being clear from "Quaker effervescence" (a criticism frequently applied to the Friends, though not in good taste, nor sound in application). Every word seemed to tell and to come from the heart. He never ventured above the most commonplace language, yet his appeals would be so backed by the application of Scripture teachings that they commended themselves to the understanding and consideration of his hearers. A few plain sentences spoken, and the hearers see that the speaker knew whereof he affirmed, and was teaching of a subject that had been well defined in his study. His remarks were always of that practical character that would be remembered and commented upon both in the near and the distant future. In all his preaching, and in all his private religious conversations, he dwelt with particular emphasis on the divinity of Christ.

While there was an unexplainable difference between the true Quaker and the Presbyterian-Orthodox, he agreed with William Penn, who says the question between him and his opposers was, "Whether we owned one Godhead subsisting in three distinct and separate persons." The latter words Penn argued against as unscriptural, but to prevent a misconstruction of his views, says: "Mistake me *not*; we never have denied a Father, Word, and Spirit, which are one; but men's interventions."

Could I be permitted, at more than forty years after his death, from memory to make an extract from one of his sermons, to show his style of speaking, I could not come nearer to it than to use the words of Elisha Bates. After summing up the outlines of religion, Bates says, in his *Doctrines of Friends*, —

“ But mark the contrast ! The mind clings with eagerness to objects, transient in their duration, or inimical to happiness in their nature. Examine the whole scope of human affairs, from the most innocent, to the darkest shades of depravity and sin. Consider for a moment what would be the consequences, if the restraints of religion were removed, and all the passions of the human heart were let loose without control. From this state of depravity and wretchedness the restraints of religion withhold ; and not only from this miserable condition here on earth, but from that dreadful abyss of horror, of which it would form but an imperfect prelude. But let us draw a more moderate picture. Suppose ourselves engrossed by those objects and pursuits called innocent, deriving from them all the enjoyment without once looking beyond them. How poor, how precarious would be our pleasures, for they could not deserve the name of happiness. How liable would they be to be blasted by every breeze, and how awful would our situation be when summoned to leave them forever, without one ray to light our prospects to a happy eternity !

“ ‘ How shocking must thy summons be,

O Death !

To him that is at ease in his possessions.’— *Blair*.

“ Religion, therefore, through the influence of the holy spirit, saves us from the miseries of sin, and the consequences of ungoverned passions, both in time and in eternity. It leaves us in the full enjoyment of the real comforts of life, rendered a thousand times sweeter than they can be under the influences of corrupt inclinations. It serves as a sanctuary to which we can resort when every earthly comfort fails ; and opens to our prospects, and to our spirits, when separated from these tenements of clay, a glorious immortality.”

To say directly is always to communicate what one has

to express intelligently. A neighbor of Mowry had a small house a little way from the one he occupied himself, in which lived a goodly kind of a man who worked for him on his farm. One fine morning this man approached Mowry with the salutation, "Good-morning, Mr. Minister Mowry." — "Good-morning, my friend; how art thou this morning?" was the reply. "Mr Richardson wants you to do a bit of service for him," said he. "And what does 'neighbor' Richardson want?" inquired Mowry. "My child is dead, and Mr. Richardson wants you to come up to-day at two o'clock." — "Tell neighbor Richardson I will come. But does thee wish me to come?" — "Oh, yes, our baby is dead, and Mr. Richardson said I had better come and ask you to come up; he said he knew you'd come. My wife is very sorry the little boy is dead; and we did n't know, being as how you's good, you'd like to come and say something." This dialogue is reported from memory by one who heard it, and is very nearly word for word as it occurred forty-eight years ago.

All along, at longer or shorter intervals, was Mowry called upon to do "the bit of service" for "our baby"; for the youth; for full manhood; for the old; for all, from the infant to the gray-headed and bowed down; for the rich, for the poor, did he perform very frequently in all the circle around "the bit of service." Not to those of the Quaker denomination alone was his labors in this direction extended. He was the acceptable friend to all. His "broad brim" was welcomed by all persuasions. His plain, practical doctrines suited all on these melancholy occasions. When the great fountains of grief were broken up, and family circles severed, his great sympathetic heart seemed to call down the "elder brother" to give that peace which He alone could impart.

Among his contemporaries who belonged to the same yearly meeting of Friends, I would mention a few of his

coworkers as near and dear friends and companions. In his own town were Royal Southwick, Moses Farnum, Josiah Shove, Jonathan Emerson, and Joseph Bassett. In Providence, R. I., were Moses Brown, born in 1738; Obadiah Brown, born in 1771; and William Almey, born in 1761. In Fall River, he always mentioned with much feeling the Chases, and in New Bedford the Howlands. Besides in all these localities were many in whom he put great trust, and regarded as alike men of piety and to whom was intrusted the hopes and destinies of the Quaker church.

Among the younger Friends in Mowry's day, in whom he had much confidence as those that were men of discretion, I would mention, in Berlin, Mass., Jonathan Fry and Jonathan Wheeler; in Northbridge, were Paul Aldrich, Paul Wing, Benjamin Wheeler, and Zebulon Sprague; in Uxbridge, were Effingham L. Capron, Edward Foster, Richard Battey, Ephraim Bassett, Jona. F. Southwick, Joseph Gaskill, and Daniel H. Aldrich; in Worcester, Pliny Earle, Anthony Chace, and John Milton Earle.

Royal Southwick deserves more than a bare mention. He was an approved preacher of the Society of Friends, and lived a quiet and blameless life. As a man, he was above the general average; and as a preacher, he seemed gifted beyond ordinary speakers of the denomination. Quiet in his demeanor among men, his words carried uncommon weight as coming from a loving heart, and as the product of a sound and reflective mind. Not brilliant in conversation, he seemed imbued with a double portion of gifts when publicly addressing a congregation.

To say that Quaker preaching is the gift of inspiration of the moment, is, it always seemed to me, doing injustice to the speakers of the sect. There is a quiet preparation of the heart that seems to burst forth with great power when a suitable opportunity presents itself. Not in theo-

logical institutions, in the common acceptation of the term, is this preparation ; but the preparation is continually going on with the quiet avocations of every-day life. There is an inspiration quietly being perfected in the business hours of the day, but more perfectly and more powerfully in the still hours of the night.

I once heard a respected Quaker say, "Some say they go to bed and spend a portion of the night planning some money scheme ; but I, when I lay me down for the night, listen to the quiet teachings of that loving spirit that always has a message of love to all who will listen to it. In this way I am refreshed and strengthened for the battles of life. I ask to be taught, and the teaching comes to me ; I ask for a blessing, and by asking for it I am prepared to receive it."

The Quaker preacher asks in the solitude of the leafy wood, in the excitement of the harvest-field, in the shop of the mechanic, in the silent hours of night, for the preparation to preach the word of God ; likewise in his journey to the house of worship he drinks in the inspiration that will break forth to the edification of those who may hear him at the proper time in public worship. In this quiet way was the mind of this pious preacher, Royal Southwick, prepared to preach acceptably at all times and all proper occasions. In this way are all Quaker preachers prepared for the service God puts upon them. Many times they approach the task trembling, and pray lest they should have a sin of omission to answer for.

As this memoir is intended for a family keepsake more than for the general public, I may be pardoned for introducing a short anecdote just here. This incident occurred when Mowry was in the years of his active maturity.

The reader will remember that I have said in the earlier part of this memoir that Mowry took occasion to say he always came off conqueror in his favorite sport of wrestling. If this may be called vanity, then the same vanity followed him through life.

I well remember hearing him speak of his ride on horseback to attend the quarterly meeting of Friends in Providence, R. I., which place was about twenty-five miles from his residence in Uxbridge. He rode a fine spirited animal that had for years obeyed the slightest sign from his master. As he jogged along he chanced to come up with a man also on horseback, and entered into conversation with him. The stranger remarked to him, "I perceive by your dress and speech, my friend, that you belong to the denomination called Quaker." — "Thou hast truly said," was the reply. "And where do you travel to-day?" inquired his interlocutor. "I am traveling to Providence to attend the quarterly meeting of Friends." — "And, sir, may I inquire who is to be the preacher at the meeting you speak of?" — "Probably there may be several Friends there who may be moved to speak." — "Well, I don't care as much about the Quaker meeting as I do about the colt you ride. I know something about a horse, but not much about Quakerism. I noticed when you came up with me that you had a fine colt. I should think her too young to carry you, — or *thee*, I suppose I should say." — "And how old dost thou think my colt is?" inquired Mowry. "Well, not more than four, — hardly that." — "Well, my friend," said Mowry, "if thou knowest less of Quakerism than thou dost about a horse, thou spoke truly when thou saidst thou knew but little of Quakerism; my mare is *twenty-three years* old." — "Good-morning, sir; I must hasten on," remarked the stranger, as he put spurs to his horse and rode away from the twenty-three-year-old colt.

As the stranger hurried on, a turn in the road carried him out of sight. Following on at a pretty sharp gait, Mowry soon overtook the stranger again, and in spite of his urging his horse came up alongside of him. As he came alongside, Mowry quietly said, "Neighbor, circumstances have again brought us together. My mare is older

than she was when we parted company; dost thou think *the colt* will be able to make the journey?" — "Well, neighbor Broadbrim, to tell the truth, I was badly fooled. I certainly thought *you* was fooling me when you said the mare was twenty-three, and I was as badly surprised to find myself in your company again, by the fact that I could not keep out of it, with a horse that I certainly, judging by appearances, thought could gain one mile in four of your mare. I am content to ride in company with a man that I must own that I could not get away from." They journeyed pleasantly together till the stranger's route obliged him to take a different street, when they arrived in the city of Providence, not, however, without each wishing the other a prosperous and happy future.

"But he said unto them, except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe." (John xx. 25.)

As a preacher, Mowry always appealed to the intelligence and judgment of his hearers. It is so because it is so, was not his faith. He asked no one to accept his faith because it seemed satisfactory to him, but counseled all to examine for themselves. The Lord had led him. He had called him from the *ball-room* to the preacher's stand, and he could not hold his peace. "Excitement is not religion," said he. "My judgment is my faith."

In personal appearance he was about five feet six and a half inches high; strong and solidly built; square across the shoulders; broad forehead; large, full, penetrating eyes, which were exceedingly piercing, when that deep earnestness which was his characteristic took possession of him in his public ministry. The fire of the eye seemed to act as a forerunner, going before his words as a vanguard of the forthcoming argument.

He left his plough in the field, his carpenter's tools ceased

their hum and clatter, when the time arrived for his attendance on public worship, either at home, or in an adjoining town or a neighboring State. His journeyings and travels as a preacher extended over a long series of years, and in no instance does it appear that anywhere or on any occasion he put his Lord and Master to shame. On the contrary, he was the well-received guest wherever night overtook him among his persuasion, and a welcome occupant in the sanctuary on the "Friends' High Seat."

Numerous instances could be cited where he received not only the hearty congratulations of his Quaker hearers, but many are the flattering testimonials of his intelligent hearers not of the denomination of Friends, to his gifted handling of the Word of God, making it a power unto salvation, — so much so, that when he was announced to be in a certain locality a second time, he was sure to have a large and appreciative attendance of those who were not accustomed to attend regularly the Quaker meeting in the place.

His last tour on a journey of congratulations and preaching was to New Bedford, Mass., taking in his circuit Seekonk, Fall River, and stopping at the principal places where there were Friends to entertain him. The writer was with him through this journey, about the year 1832; and although then quite young, I shall always retain in my memory the witnessing of the flattering and cordial greetings with which he was universally received.

In this tour, his last and closing patriarchal journey, the family "sitting" was one of the favorite and seemingly one of the most profitable methods he took to cement the brotherhood of Friends in one universal concord of unimperishable good-will and fraternal activity for the good of the future as well as the present hour. I now seem to see the family group in Fall River, composed of the aged grandsire, and all the younger members of the family, together with the neighbors, congratulating each other, at

the close of the family "sitting," for the refreshing season they had been permitted to enjoy.

I well remember his conversation with his son before he set out on this journey. His son thought his age and somewhat failing health made it imprudent for him to undertake this journey, which he had had for a considerable time in contemplation. But it seemed to him he must go. In this tour he made a visit to his daughter (then a widow) and his grandson in Dartmouth. It appeared to him that this was to be the closing journey of his life; and so it was. His soul realized that it was near its rest. The earthly tabernacle was dissolving, and ready to burst asunder to give flight to his soul in its journey home. From this time he was contented to attend the meetings in his own town, and occasionally the monthly and quarterly meetings in the neighboring towns.

Did space permit, I should like to make some comparisons to show what his life might have been, judging from his temperament and opportunities, without the striking religious element that entered into his character. But I must content myself with what I have said, leaving the reader to judge if he would not have been an average man without his religious element; and if the ideal man that he was, was not the outgrowth of his religious culture. I believe that rough humanity may be, and often is, converted into the ideal man, of whom Jesus Christ was the great exemplar, by ingrafting upon that humanity the religion of that Christ,—changed as the fruit of the tree is changed by the grafting of the better scion into the old tree.

"If a man die shall he live again? All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come." (Job xiv. 14.) "Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?" (Heb. i. 14.) "And devout men carried Stephen to his

burial, and made great lamentation over him." (Acts viii. 2.)

It was apparent to all who had been acquainted with the subject of this memoir, that as the year 1834 was drawing to a close, he was fast nearing his home eternal.

His step grew faltering, his thoughts seemed unusually grave, and physically and mentally it appeared that the great change was about to take place.

As the ripening wheat indicates day by day the time for the husbandman to thrust in the sickle ; so the patriarch, by gradual changing day by day, indicated that soon the scenes on earth that had known him so long, would soon know him no more. Cheerfully, in the full possession of all his mental faculties, did he contemplate the fast approaching change. He looked upon death as an entrance upon an eternal living. His whole life, and his demeanor now that death approached, was an answer, and a most fitting answer, to the query, "If a man die shall he live again?"

He had very little to say about his final departure. That had been calculated upon before. Job Pitts (who has been referred to before) once said to him, "Neighbor Mowry, when hay is scarce in winter, do you not think of some locks you left when you were gathering the hay?" "Neighbor Pitts, all such locks are looked after and taken up as I go along gathering my hay. It is a poor time to think of locks of hay that might have been saved, when hay is scarce, and God's wintry mantle of snow covers the ground." His wives' mortal remains were deposited in the spot selected by him on his own farm. Like the patriarch of old, he had selected the spot where he wished to lie. There was no need of his son's swearing (as did Joseph to bury Israel in the time of his fathers) that he should rest where rested his wives who preceded him.

Everything arranged as to his worldly matters, he calmly

waited for his appointed time. As the time of his departure drew nigh, his many friends and neighbors one by one, as they visited him, seemed impressed with the idea that these visits were the last. His coworkers in the church he loved so well, as they called to mind the incidents of the past, were comforted and strengthened by his blessing, and by his strong faith that they would live to see the church blessed in the hands of their pious and dutiful sons and daughters.

As the year 1835 entered, it was apparent that he was gradually sinking, and that he had but a few more days to live. He continued to grow physically weaker till, on the twenty-third day of the first month of the year, his change came.

As the cold frosts of that winter afternoon settled upon the windows of his room, and the sun was hastening to his resting-place, the patriarch breathed his last. Ministering spirits conducted his soul to its home in the happy mansion prepared for him. If they are all "ministering spirits," do they not minister to all who have lived a life of suitable preparation to be ushered into the home of the blessed?

A long career was now ended. Kind friends have now a sad relief from the pleasant labors of ministering to the wants of their living friend. He is beyond their reach. It only remains for them to bury their "dead out of their sight." From the death scene to the depositing the remains in their last resting-place, what memories crowd upon the mind! With loving care his only son, who had been continually with him night and day for the last months of his life, made preparation for the last rites after the strictest forms of the Quaker church. How sad the duty! How the mind of that son was carried back to the days of his youth, when he leaned upon the strong arm of that parent, whose form was now to go out from him

forever ! How his soul beat in thankfulness that he had been to him a very precious son, doing his bidding while in his minority, and nobly repaying a kind father in later days by being himself that noble, honorable, high-minded man that was but the outgrowth of early training.

What a pleasure to that son, in the few hours between the death scene and the burial of a kind father, that his memories and reflections were mingled with no remorse for unforgotten misdeeds and thoughts during a long life.

That son had always been near him. They had always lived under the same roof. The products of the same ample fields had always been spent for the sustenance of both. When one was joyous, both were happy ; when one mourned, both grieved. But, alas ! now all was over. There was to be no more consultations, no more friendly conferences.

An unusually large concourse of friends assembled on the day of the funeral to pay their last token of respect to him who had so long been the example of the neighborhood and a pillar of the church. Grouped around his coffin, which contained all that was mortal of a great and good man, ministers, relatives, and neighbors let drop the silent tear, that unspoken token of grief and remembrance, that no language or words has power to communicate, which told how strong a hold their departed friend had had upon them. Devout men carried him to his burial, where the multitude lingered unwilling to believe he had lain down to rise no more.

He rests now in that pleasant spot selected by himself, and made sacred to him by the remains he had deposited there long before he came down to his abode with them. That spot is now more sacred to the departed patriarch's descendants, as it contains many more of the family. The son with his wives now sleep there, with a fitting monument to mark the spot where they lie. No more appro-

priate closing can be added to this memoir than to remind the kind reader of the filial love of that son, and of his devoted care of that spot while he lived; and to state that almost the last out-door labor he performed was to enclose that spot with a substantial stone-wall, built entirely by his own hands, when the weight of more than fourscore years was upon him.

CHAPTER VI.

THE SIXTH GENERATION.

213. HULDAH MOWRY, daughter of Richard Mowry, born in Scituate, R. I., 12 : 30, 1775 ; married 10 : 27, 1810, STEPHEN BUFFINTON. He was born 2 : 5, 1744, probably in Swansea. She died 12 : 12, 1843. He died 10 : —, 1829.

CHILD.

309. Benjamin, born 2 : 13, 1812 ; not married. He died 3 : 31, 1847.*

Stephen Buffinton was a respected member of the Society of Friends. He lived and died in Dartmouth. His son, Benjamin Buffinton, was an honest, upright, worthy man. He ever had the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends, from his relatives, his townsmen, and the religious society of which he was a worthy member. He was a farmer, and lived upon the homestead place in Dartmouth. He was always kind and affable, and had a pleasant word for every one. He died in Boston, while serving his town as a

* The above dates were furnished by Isaac R. Gifford, of North Dartmouth, who was within sixty-two days of ninety years old when he penned the letter of information.

representative in the State Legislature. His remains were accompanied to Dartmouth by a delegation from the General Court, and the funeral services were performed after the custom of the Society of Friends.

214. GIDEON MOWRY, son of Richard, born 7 : 7, 1778, in Uxbridge. Married ¹ 10 : 3, 1799, RUTH WHEELER, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Buffum) Wheeler, of Berlin, Mass. She was born 10 : 4, 1780; died 3 : 1, 1816, aged 35.

CHILDREN.

- 310. Jonathan, b. 2 : 2, 1801.
- 311. Lucetta, b. 1 : 2, 1803.
- 312. Isabella, b. 2 : 12, 1805.
- 313. Phebe, b. 9 : 19, 1808.
- 314. Melissa, b. 8 : 28, 1811.
- 315. Caroline, b. 4 : 12, 1814.

Married ² 5 : 6, 1818, ANNE DENNIS, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Dennis, of Pomfret, Ct. She was born in Portsmouth, R. I., 10 : 24, 1787; died 7 : 6 (?), 1858, aged nearly 71.

CHILDREN.

- 316. Richard Dennis, b. 9 : 17, 1819.
- 317. Susan Lydia, b. 1 : 21, 1822.
- 318. Huldah Harris, b. 9 : 15, 1824.

Gideon Mowry died 2 : 4, 1866, aged 87 years, 6 months, and 28 days. He was for more than half a century one of the most prominent men in his town. He was a man of large intelligence, strong mind, excellent judgment, remarkable probity of character, great personal influence,



Gideon Mowry

and wide usefulness. With but meagre advantages for study in youth, and without extensive travel, yet from his strong native talents, his wonderful power of careful reflection, and his broad and thoughtful reading, he came to be a very oracle among his townsmen, and many a difficult question of science, mathematics, law, medicine, philosophy, or of literature was referred to him, as a case of ultimate appeal; and his judgment was almost always taken as conclusive and final.

In his youth he had a strong desire to be a physician, but circumstances compelled him to abandon the project. He had, however, through his life quite an extended knowledge of the medicinal properties of very many roots and herbs, as well as the more generally used medicines of the old school, and he was often called on to prescribe for his friends and neighbors, as well as for his own family. He was well calculated for a lawyer or a judge, and his knowledge of law was extensive and exact. He was frequently consulted in matters involving law and justice among his townsmen, and his judgment in all such cases was eminently practical and valuable. It was, however, always upon the side of peace, if peace were possible.

He had a strong sense of justice and right; but the mild precepts of the Saviour, counseling to *suffer* wrong rather than to *do* wrong, always had a warm defender in him. Like his father, therefore, he was always a peacemaker in the community. Like his father, also, he was often called on to write wills, deeds, leases, and other legal documents.

He was frequently actively employed in public business. He held many town offices during twenty-five years of his

most active life. Besides holding various other town offices, he was a member of the school committee of the town in 1830 and 1831, and selectman in 1826, 1827, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1836, and 1839. In 1832 and 1839 he was chairman of the selectmen. He was assessor of taxes in 1828, 1829, 1830, 1833, 1838, and 1844. At one time he was a candidate for the Legislature, but the opposite political party was in the majority; and though running far ahead of his ticket, he was defeated.

He had great skill and power as a debater. This power was manifested in many ways and on many occasions during his long life. It will be remembered that his entire life was passed in a rural district, several miles from any village. Yet there, among the sturdy yeomen of those times, was for many years regularly maintained a debating society, which met from week to week throughout the year, and which was conducted with great energy and remarkable success. From the records of that society, for the years 1836 to 1839, it appears that Gideon Mowry was the president through the whole time, and that during the year 1837 thirty-nine meetings were held, and thirty-two in 1838.

From a list of more than fifty questions for discussion, nearly all of which were debated by this society, the following are extracted to show the character of the subjects considered.

1. Is capital punishment justifiable ?
4. Is slavery justifiable ?
6. Is it proper for the United States to restrict the tide of European immigration ?

8. Is it necessary for the community to educate females for anything more than the domestic circle?
10. Is it consistent with good policy or the Christian religion for one nation to go to war with another?
16. Which is the greater benefit to man, good penmanship or English grammar?
17. Which is the greater evil, avarice or prodigality?
18. From which has arisen the greater evil to the United States, intemperance or slavery?
24. Is it expedient to establish protective duties on all foreign commodities that come in competition with domestic industry, and would such a policy be in accordance with sound political economy?
27. Does strict honesty constitute a Christian?
31. Which are the most desirable teachers of youth from three to twelve years of age, females or males?
34. Are the proceedings of the Abolitionists justifiable?
35. Ought the selectmen to approbate any for license to sell ardent spirits?
36. Is the recent Act of the Massachusetts Legislature, abolishing the license law, consistent with civil freedom: will it be productive of the greatest good to the whole?
42. Were the proceedings of the Puritans repugnant to civil and religious liberty?
46. Would the European powers be justifiable in driving the Turks from Europe?
47. Ought imprisonment for debt to be abolished?
48. Is there a prospect that the Union will be dissolved within the next half century?
49. Ought a representative to be governed by the will of his constituents?
50. Are fictitious writings beneficial?

Although acting as presiding officer of the society, and evidently being the general manager of affairs, yet Gideon

Mowry generally took part in most of these discussions. Extensive notes of his views are in the possession of the writer, and briefs of some of his arguments in the discussions in which he engaged, which would do credit to the head and heart of more noted and justly famous men. One of these discussions was upon the question, "Does strict honesty constitute a Christian?" In opening the discussion upon the negative of this question, he first cited the example of others, particularly of the Mahometans, who pride themselves upon their superior honesty, to show that honesty could be found outside even of the nominal Christian world. He then proceeds as follows:—

"True piety *produces* honesty; but as honesty is possessed by even those who never heard the name of Christian, it cannot constitute a Christian. Who could ever hope to please the Deity without his moral image? Who would ever put himself to the trouble to cultivate the virtues which form that image, unless he had a belief that they were indispensable to the perfection and happiness of his nature? Honesty of itself is no constituent of Christianity. A mere belief in Christianity is no proof of justification in the sight of Deity." . . .

"If we could be Christians by playing the hypocritical part of what is called honesty, and enjoy heaven, while we have it in our power to go thither by acquiring the virtues that would give a resemblance to God,—for, to say nothing of the exceeding honor of acquiring even the faintest resemblance to him, nor yet of the immense happiness which it must afford hereafter,—we find that even here, the least step towards it affords a greater pleasure than anything else;—there is so much more pleasure in getting knowledge to resemble the Creator than in living in ignorance to resemble brutes; so much more pleasure in

benevolence and doing good to resemble him, than in hate and doing harm to resemble demons,—that we ought to hope to always have wisdom and fortitude sufficient to spend our lives in getting all the useful knowledge, to enable us to do all the little good we possibly can.

“And besides all this, when we look towards futurity; when we consider the nature of that felicity which exists in heaven, that it is felicity flowing from Deity on those excellent spirits whom his own admonitions have adorned with the virtues that resemble himself; that the nearer perfect their virtues, the brighter will be his smiles upon them, with correspondent emanations of bliss that may, for aught we know, be forever enlarged with their ever enlarging understandings and affections; when we have it in our choice to attain to all this in a way so pleasant and honorable, as that of imitating the Deity in wisdom and goodness, would it not be worse than madness to decline such terms, and prefer substitutes that would tolerate us in ignorance and vice?”

The society numbered about *fifty* gentlemen from that and the neighboring school districts, among whom were many men of marked talent and ability. What an influence such a series of meetings must have had upon those who participated in or listened to the discussions!

In business matters, Gideon Mowry was always a very active man. After his father, he managed the home farm till he was seventy years of age. During much of this time he carried on an extensive business as tanner and currier, and also as shoe and boot maker, employing many hands. He was often employed as administrator in settling estates, and as guardian for minors.

In his religious life, he was by nature and by conviction a Quaker. He was emphatically a religious man. He was

an active member of the Society of Friends till sometime about 1823, when he violated the technical rule of the Friends by suing a party who, he thought, had wronged him. For this offence, he would not apologize, as he believed he had done right, not wrong; and he was disowned. After this he aided materially in sustaining religious meetings in the vicinity of his home, principally of the Baptists; but after examining fully their tenets, he was not sufficiently convinced of their soundness to join them, or any other religious society. The wide-spread agitation of the doctrine of the Millerites, or the end of the world, for some years prior to 1842, attracted his earnest attention. After reading and studying with the utmost care all the prophets of the Bible, and Saint John's Apocalypse, he came to the *decided* conviction that *Miller's* views of prophecy were totally unfounded by the Scripture, and destitute both of proof and of reason.

Some years subsequent to this an effort was made by some members of the Society of Friends in his native town to have him again received as a member. He made no concession, and offered no compromise; but his name having been proposed by some prominent members, he was voted in, and again took his place among them. With some exceptions, when attending Baptist meetings in school-houses near his home, he had always constantly attended the Friends' meeting, even while he was not a member of the society.

It was undoubtedly a pleasure and a comfort to him during his declining years to be again associated with the society of his choice, and for some years he sat at the

nead of the meeting. He was ever a lover of the Bible. During his later years he read but little else. At one time, when the writer called to see him, in the month of August, he found him reading the Scriptures, and so interested that he begged to be excused till he had finished his chapter. On looking over his shoulder to see where he was reading, I found it to be in the prophets. Soon after, in conversation upon the topic, I said to him, "Grandfather, you seem to love to read the Bible?"—"I love nothing so well. I read but little else."—"How much can you read? Does your eyesight serve you?"—"Very well. I use large type. *I have read the Bible through* once since the year came in, and so far again!"

His last days were passed in peaceful retirement in his native town, with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Gaskill. He died 2d month, 4th, 1866, at the advanced age of 87 years, 6 months, and 28 days.

He was gathered to his fathers, like a shock of corn fully ripe for the harvest. Three days later he was laid away in the grave between his two loving wives, in the little quiet, family resting-place, which had been strongly walled in by his own hands, and a deed of which he had secured from his son-in-law, like the elder patriarch Abraham, "for a possession of a burying-place" forever; being followed to the grave by a large train of mourning friends and neighbors, including children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

The following appropriate tribute to the worth of this good man was written by Gen. Henry DeWolf, a veteran of the Mexican War, and a life-long friend and neighbor of him whom it commemorates.

“ I attended the funeral of my friend, Gideon Mowry, on the 7th of February, 1866. He died on the 4th, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Gaskill. Seldom has there died in our town a man more universally respected. He was the only son of Richard Mowry, a very prominent preacher of the Society of Friends ; and in early life he imbibed a lasting regard for their peculiar faith.

“ Disappointed in the choice of a vocation, — that of a physician, — to which his father objected, he early in life commenced the business of a tanner, currier, and manufacturer of boots and shoes for the general market. Much of his time, however, was required by his townsmen, he having been repeatedly elected to the various town offices with great unanimity. Not only was he prominent in town affairs, but he was often employed in the settlement of estates and in boards of arbitration. His ability and sterling integrity were appreciated by all who knew him, and he was universally esteemed for his unswerving devotion to upright principles and honor. He was tenacious in his opinions without being dogmatical, and when convinced, acknowledged it at once. He was truly one of those who ‘ bore malice towards none, but charity to all.’ The various trials of life, the loss of his son in the prime of manhood, and other afflictions, did not in the least disturb that equanimity and self-control that distinguished him through life. I have alluded to his desire for conciliation, when a dispute arose among his acquaintance, and his kind offices often prevented much expense and bad feeling. Always on the side of peace, he would never approve of any act that could militate in the least degree against the legal rights of others. It was this settled principle that for a time caused him to be regarded by some of the Society of Friends as deficient in the orthodox faith. It happened about the time of emancipation in the British West Indies, that some of the ardent members of the meeting brought

forward a petition, praying for the abolishment of slavery in all the United States. This was at once signed by all present, with the single exception of my deceased friend. Detesting, as he said, all cruelty and oppression; abhorring human slavery in every form; in favor of the largest liberty consistent with the well-being of the state, — he could not sign the paper; and the reason of his refusal was simply this, that by the Constitution, the whole question of slavery was relegated to the States respectively; that the petition did not counsel the people to pay for the slaves, differing in that regard from the parliamentary petitions; and that such a course, if persisted in by the members, would soon cause them to be regarded as no lovers of their country's peace or prosperity; and would ultimately cause discord, anarchy, and civil war.

“He perceived, almost in a prophetic manner, the ultimate result that followed; and although he lived till peace again blessed the nation, he seldom spoke of the war. During an intimate acquaintance of more than forty-five years, I have been much benefited by his counsels; and I trust you will pardon me if I am a little prolix, — a usual infirmity, I believe, of those who have lived to the age of

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DEWOLF.”

The following letter is from Hon. Henry Chapin, a distinguished lawyer, and ex-mayor of the city of Worcester, Mass.

“WORCESTER, Feb. 17, 1877.

“*Dear Sir,* — My acquaintance with your honored grandfather, the late Gideon Mowry, commenced in the year 1838, soon after I opened an office in Uxbridge, and was always of the most pleasant character. He seemed to me at that

time to be a venerable man, well advanced in years. He was of slender form, and pleasant and gentle in manner. He was a thoughtful man, and one who kept himself well informed upon the leading topics of the day. He had the peculiar appearance of those who have had a Quaker bringing-up, and who retain their allegiance to that Society. He was known and revered as 'Uncle Gideon.' The records of the town confirm my recollection, that he was largely honored by the people of Uxbridge. He was assessor of the town for the years 1825, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830-1833, 1838, and 1844. He was a selectman of the town for the years 1826, 1831, 1832, 1834, 1836, and 1839. He was a member of the school committee for the years 1837 and 1839. Taking into consideration the fact that he belonged to a political party which as a rule constituted a minority of the voters, the fact of his numerous elections to such important trusts demonstrates either that his opponents were very liberal, or very appreciative of worth even in one of an opposite party from themselves. Indeed, the term *opponents* is hardly a proper term to use in speaking of those who differed from your grandfather, in reference to him. To him there always seemed to me a fit application of the couplet, —

“ ‘None knew him but to love him,
None saw him but to praise.’ ”

“He died Feb. 4, 1866, aged 87 years, 6 months, and 28 days. His first wife, Ruth Wheeler Mowry, died March 1, 1816, aged 35 years, 4 months, and 28 days. His second wife, Anne Dennis Mowry, died July, 1858, aged nearly seventy-one years.

“During the latter part of his life he became considerably embarrassed in his circumstances; and in the loss of property, the death of friends, and failing health, he found his life somewhat clouded; but so far as I can learn, he

retained largely his equanimity and sweetness of spirit; and when the last summons came, he went to his grave like a shock of corn fully ripe, or 'like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.' 'Peace to his ashes.'

Yours truly,

HENRY CHAPIN."

" WILLIAM A. MOWRY, Esq."

The fac-simile of his autograph which is given below is his signature to the constitution of the debating society before mentioned.

Gideon Mowry

215. PHEBE MOWRY, daughter of Richard, born 8 : 6, 1780, in Uxbridge; married 7 : 2, 1800, DARLING SABEN, son of Israel Saben, of Richmond, N. H. He was born 9 : 14, 1778; died 9 : 23, 1822, aged 44. She died 8 : 9, 1815, aged 35.

CHILDREN.

- 319. Mowry, b. 11 : 24, 1801.
- 320. Lucy, b. 11 : 13, 1803.
- 321. Sarah, b. 10 : 20, 1806; d. 7 : 1, 1832.
- 322. Huldah, b. 7 : 21, 1809; d. 10 : 14, 1838.
- 323. Israel, b. 9 : 1, 1811; d. 4 : 12, 1839.
- 324. Ruth, b. 4 : 13, 1814; d. 4 : 24, 1815.

Darling Saben married ² Hannah Sherman 12 : 5, 1817. She was born 6 : 5, 1788; died 1 : 10, 1852.

CHILD.

Isaac, b. 12 : 30, 1818 ; still living in Winchester, N. H.,—an excellent man and father of a family.

Darling Saben was an intelligent and upright man, a member of the Friends' Society,—a farmer in Richmond and Winchester, N. H. He died in 1822, in the prime of life, greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him.

216. WAITE MOWRY, daughter of Richard, born 2 : 4, 1783, in Uxbridge, Mass. Married 10 : 6, 1805, ALONZO THAYER. After their marriage they moved to Scipio, N. Y.

CHILDREN.

- 328. Mowry.
- 329. Sarah Mowry.
- 330. George ; died young.
- 331. Elmira ; died young.

The date of their birth is not known. If they are now living, it is not known where.

A letter from Sarah, in 1846, to her uncle Gideon, dated "Tymochtee, Ohio," gives her name Sarah M. Vandemark.

217. AMEY MOWRY, daughter of Richard, born 2 : 2, 1785, in Uxbridge ; married 10 : 6, 1805, PAUL ALDRICH, of Northbridge. He was born 12 : 19, 1784. He died 4 : 18, 1874, aged 89 years, 4 months. Amey died 10 : 6, 1829, aged nearly 45.

CHILDREN.

- 332. Richard, b. 3 : 20, 1807.
- 333. Narcissa, b. 4 : 2, 1809.
- 334. Phebe S., b. 9 : 27, 1815 ; d. 10 : 6, 1819.

- 335. Ruth Mowry, b. 2 : 14, 1818.
- 336. Thomas Paul, b. 11 : 6, 1820.
- 337. Henry A., b. 6 : 1, 1826.

All the children born in Northbridge, Mass.

The following account of "Uncle Paul," together with most of the dates relating to his family, were kindly furnished by Thomas P. Aldrich, Esq., of Worcester, Mass.

"Paul Aldrich was born in Richmond, N. H., and received his father's name. The family removed to the southeastern part of Northbridge, on the Blackstone River, when he was quite young. He lived with his father until he was of age, and then commenced business for himself, on a small scale, as farmer and carpenter. He bought a small tract of land, near his father's, and built himself a house and barn. He afterwards added to his farm until he owned a hundred and sixty acres, and also enlarged and increased his buildings. He remained in Northbridge until 1861 or '62, when he removed to Milford for a year or two. After leaving Milford, he settled in East Blackstone, near the Friends' meeting-house, where he lived until his death.

"He married Amey Mowry, daughter of Richard Mowry, in 1805, a few months before reaching his majority. They had six children, one of whom died young, the others surviving both parents. His wife Amey died in 1829, on the twenty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. In 1831 he married Milla Cook, with whom he lived forty years, she dying in 1871. At the age of eighty-six he married his third wife, Elizabeth Rathburn, a widow of 69; but this union was of short duration, as she died in little less than one year, leaving him again alone. After this his sister, Mrs. Phila Wheeler, lived with him until his death.

"He was strictly temperate in his habits, never using

intoxicating liquors, although he furnished them for his workmen, according to the universal custom of the times. Between the years 1830 and 1835 he abolished all use of them on his farm. He was no politician, yet he held several offices in the town. He was kind, genial, and upright ; a man whose word was as good as his bond. He was a good husband, father, and neighbor ; always a favorite with children, of whom he was very fond. In his quiet way, he enjoyed a good joke, both when given and taken. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends. He was a hale, hearty old man, such as we seldom meet with in these days ; and never had occasion to employ a physician for himself until the fatal illness (caused by a fall), which terminated his life.

“ He died in 1874, at the advanced age of 89 years, leaving three sisters over 81 years of age.”

218. SARAH MOWRY, daughter of Richard, born 8 : 14, 1788 ; married 10 : 31, 1810, ISRAEL SABEN, Jr., son of Israel Saben, of Richmond, N. H. He was born 5 : 5, 1790. He died 7 : 8, 1869, in Uxbridge, Mass., aged 79. She died 6 : 8, 1865, in Uxbridge, Mass., aged nearly 77.

CHILDREN.

- 338. Richard Mowry, b. 10 : 7, 1811 ; d. 10 : 10, 1829.
- 339. An infant son, b. 7 : 6, 1813 ; d. same day.
- 340. Waite Ann, b. 8 : —, 1814 ; d. 11 : —, 1815.
- 341. Sarah Ann, b. 12 : 7, 1817 ; d. 9 : 25, 1818.
- 342. Gideon Mowry, b. 2 : 8, 1819.
- 343. Israel, Jr., b. 1 : 7, 1821.
- 344. Lucy, b. 4 : 1, 1824 ; not married.
- 345. Anne Mowry, b. 6 : 11, 1826.
- 346. Sarah, b. 9 : 7, 1828 ; d. 7 : 23, 1829.
- 347. Huldah, b. 11 : 23, 1830 ; d. 9 : 18, 1842.

Israel Saben was a vigorous, hard-working man, honest and energetic, a farmer in Richmond, N. H., Northbridge and Uxbridge, Mass. By his industry and intelligence he secured for himself and his family a comfortable competence, and for his honor and enterprise he was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens and a wide circle of friends. He did much public business, and always with fidelity and despatch.

Early in life he left his native place and removed to Northbridge, Mass. After a few years' residence here, he removed to North Uxbridge. The remainder of his life was spent in this town. Here he died in a green old age, having entered his eightieth year.

His wife, Sarah, was distinguished for great energy, a remarkable memory, and strong attachment to her family and friends. Although suffering from ill health for many years, at times a great care to her husband and children, she was a devoted wife, a good mother, and a kind friend. She died at their home in North Uxbridge, four years before her husband, having nearly completed her seventy-seventh year.

CHAPTER VII.

THE SEVENTH GENERATION.

310. JONATHAN MOWRY, son of Gideon, born 2 : 2, 1801 ; married 9 : 12, 1821, HANNAH BRAYTON, daughter of Preserved and Hannah Brayton,* of Rehoboth, Mass.

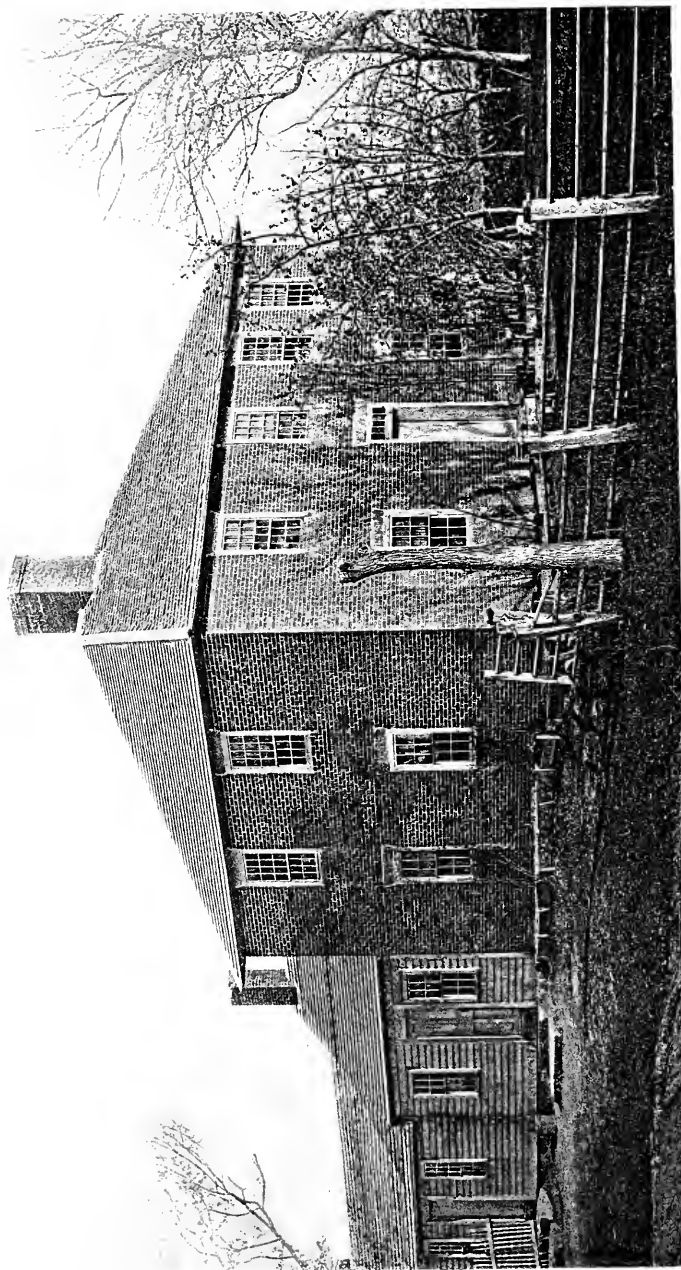
* I have a brief account of the Brayton line, tracing the descent of Preserved Brayton from Francis Brayton, one of the original settlers of Portsmouth, R. I., received from Judge George Brayton, of Rhode Island. It should be the object in all genealogical works to rescue from oblivion and to preserve as many facts of the past as possible. The following brief account is therefore inserted here.

1. Francis Brayton received at Portsmouth, in 1643. He was born in 1612. He died at Portsmouth in 1692.

2. His younger son, Stephen, married Ann Talman, daughter of Peter, March 5, 1678. He died between July 30, 1691, and April 16, 1692.

3. Preserved, their eldest son, born March 8, 1684-5. He married Content (Gardner?). He resided in Swansea. He died in 1761. His will, dated Dec. 7, 1759, was proved, Bristol Co., Mass., in 1761. He mentions his son Stephen, formerly residing in Rehoboth, then deceased, leaving two sons, Preserved and Stephen, not then of age, and daughters not named.

4. Stephen was born Dec. 24, 1713. He married Hannah Chace, daughter of Eber and Mary, of Swansea, Feb. 11, 1732. He died in 1748. His inventory bears date Sept. 8, 1748 (Book XI., p. 585, Taunton), returned by Hannah Brayton, his administratrix. His estate was divided June 2, 1758, setting off dower to his widow Hannah, and shares to his children (Book XVI., p. 172, Taunton). To his eldest son, Preserved, two shares; Stephen, one share; Anna (or Anne), one; Mary, one; Hannah, one. Afterwards (Book XX., p. 261, Taunton), the dower land was, upon the widow's death, divided among the children then living at the date of the division, March, 1768. To Preserved, eldest and only son, two shares; Anna Russel, one; Mary Comstock, one; Hannah Russel, one.



Copied from a Photograph.

Heliotype Printing Co., 220 Devonshire St., Boston.

JONATHAN MOWRY HOUSE,
UXBRIDGE, MASS.

1822.

She was born 8 : 27, 1800 ; died 3 : 21, 1872, aged 71 years, 6 months, and 24 days. He died 11 : 21, 1832, aged 31 years, 9 months.

CHILDREN.

- 348. Ruth Wheeler, b. 6 : 6, 1822.
- 349. Emeline Maxwell, b. 2 : 19, 1826.
- 350. William Augustus, b. 8 : 13, 1829.
- Emeline M., d. 4 : 4, 1859, aged 33.

Jonathan Mowry was a farmer and boot and shoe maker, and spent his life on the home farm. He built a large brick house near his father's, where he lived and died. Some years before his death he had a severe attack of influenza, from which he never recovered. He died at the early age of thirty-two, leaving a widow and three children, the youngest but three years of age. His wife was a woman of strong mind, great energy and perseverance, and lived a widow nearly forty years, burying her second

5. Preserved Brayton, son of Stephen, married 1 Patience Greene, daughter of David and Mary (Knowles) Greene, of North Kingstown. (Mary Knowles was the daughter of Henry.) Patience was born Nov. 7, 1733 (her biography says Nov. 18). [She was a noted preacher of the Society of Friends, and traveled extensively. *An Account of her Life and Religious Labors* was published in 1801, at New Bedford. This biography says she was "married in 1758, and her death occurred 7 : 30, 1794, aged upwards of sixty years, and a minister about forty years." The minutes of the monthly meeting say, "She was a loving wife, a tender mother, and much beloved by her neighbors and acquaintance." Preserved afterwards married Hannah Slade. She had a daughter Hannah, who married Jonathan Mowry as above.] (Book XLIX., p. 525, Taunton.) His will, bearing date of Jan. 19, 1811, mentions his wife Hannah, his son David, and his daughters Mary and Content, his daughter Hannah, and gives the residue of his estate to his daughter Content Maxwell, one fourth; to his daughter Hannah Brayton, one fourth; to his granddaughter Hannah Slade, daughter of his daughter Hannah Slade, deceased, one fourth; and to his grandsons Daniel Brayton and Henry Brayton, one fourth, upon condition that they will release their right in the mill farm to their brother David.

daughter, but seeing her other two children settled in life with families of their own. She lived to see thirteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Emeline Maxwell Mowry became a teacher at the early age of fifteen. She, however, continued her studies from time to time, as she found opportunity and the necessary means, until she became an accomplished scholar in the higher mathematics, natural sciences, especially botany, and English literature. She followed teaching about fifteen years. She possessed a remarkably fine character, a well-balanced mind, and great energy of purpose. She was a loving daughter, a devoted sister, and a firm friend. She was for many years a faithful and much respected member of the Congregational church, and died beloved by all who knew her. An obituary notice soon after her death closes as follows: —

“The pupils of twelve different schools, in six towns and in three different States, who have been under her instruction at some time during the last eighteen years, would number several hundreds; and they will doubtless, wherever found, attest her ability and success as a teacher. Her genial disposition, her quiet manners, her exhaustless patience, and her deep and earnest affection for her pupils, never failed to win their confidence and their love, while her dignified character, accurate scholarship, and thorough plan of instruction, insured their rapid progress in study.

“As a friend, Miss Mowry was ever faithful and true. As a true lady and a devoted Christian, she had few equals. During the thirteen years that she was a member of the Congregational Church in Slatersville, she was ever consistent, conscientious, earnest, and devoted. Her light shone to all with whom she came in contact. She loved

the Sabbath school as well as the day school, and was ever before her class upon the Sabbath, if not compelled by ill health to forego the privilege.

“As a sister and a daughter, her bereaved sister, brother, and widowed mother attest her ardent devotion and worth. A large circle of friends now mourn her loss. But, we trust, not without hope, for to her ‘*To live was Christ, to die was gain.*’ May all who knew her, copy her pious example.”

311. LUCETTA MOWRY, daughter of Gideon, born 1 : 2, 1803 ; married 12 : 6, 1826, CROMWELL CHASE, son of Job and Sybil Chase. He was born 5 : 12, 1795, in Swansea, Mass. He died 1 : 17, 1856, aged 60 years.

CHILDREN.

351. Joanna Wheeler, b. 6 : 9, 1829.

352. Robinson James Montgomery, b. 6 : 12, 1832.

353. Jonathan Mowry, b. 2 : 20, 1836.

Cromwell Chase was a farmer and house-carpenter. He was the son of Job and Sybil Chase. Job was the son of Jonathan Chase, before mentioned. They were from a very respectable family, and all members of the Society of Friends.

Cromwell passed his life in the western part of Smithfield and adjoining portion of Burrillville. He died at his home in Smithfield, called “Horse Head.”

His widow is still living, at the age of 75. She is a woman of great strength and beauty of character, combining in herself the sterling virtues of the genuine New England character.

312. ISABELLA MOWRY, daughter of Gideon Mowry, born 2 : 12, 1805 ; married 5 : 3, 1826, JOSEPH GASKILL, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Gaskill, of Uxbridge, Mass. He was born 7 : 29, 1800 ; died 10 : 8, 1857.

CHILDREN.

- 354. Anne Dennis, b. 3 : 1, 1827 ; d. 4 : 14, 1835.
- 355. Ruth Elizabeth, b. 4 : 28, 1830 ; d. 10 : 4, 1857.
- 356. Susan Anne, b. 10 : 28, 1836 ; d. 4 : 26, 1839.
- 357. Caroline Josephine, b. 6 : 25, 1840 ; d. 10 : 4, 1857.
- 358. Joseph, Jr., b. 8 : 4, 1845 ; d. 9 : 10, 1845.
- 359. Lindley Murray, b. 9 : 7, 1847.

Joseph Gaskill was a worthy member of the Society of Friends, and passed his entire life in his native town. He was an honest, industrious farmer, who by his industry and frugality saved a snug little sum against a time of need. His widow Isabella is still living in Millville, Mass., being now more than seventy-three years of age. She is a faithful member of the Society of Friends, manifesting in all the relations of life a most estimable character, greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends, and respected by all who know her.

Two of their children, Ruth Elizabeth, aged 27, and Caroline Josephine, aged 17, died the same day, and their father died four days later, all of dysentery.

313. PHEBE MOWRY, daughter of Gideon, born 9 : 19, 1808 ; married 1 6 : 2, 1830, DANIEL H. ALDRICH, son of Ephraim and Dorcas Aldrich, of Uxbridge, Mass. He was born 7 : 14, 1806 ; died 12 : 6, 1870, aged 64 years.

CHILDREN.

360. Josiah Wilcox, b. 2 : 12, 1831 ; died 3 : 21,
1834.
361. Mary Brayton, b. 2 : 20, 1832.
362. Gideon Mowry, b. 1 : 29, 1834.
363. Jonathan Richard, b. 10 : 31, 1838 ; d. 9 : 12,
1841.
364. Dorcas Hall, b. 9 : 17, 1841.
365. Oscar De Wilton, b. 12 : 25, 1843.

Married 2 7 : 24, 1873, ESEK PITTS, of Millbury, Mass.
He died 2 : 1, 1874.

Daniel H. Aldrich was a worthy member of the Friends' Society, and lived and died in Uxbridge. He was a wheelwright, carriage-maker, and sawyer. He built up an extensive business on a little stream in South Uxbridge, where he erected a large building with a saw-mill, shingle-mill, and wheelwright and blacksmith's shop. This business he managed for thirty-five years. For several years subsequent to 1850 he shipped a large number of wagons to California. He left the business to his son Gideon, who is now successfully carrying it on.

His widow, Phebe, married Esek Pitts, of Millbury, a very worthy man, and life-long acquaintance and friend of the family, who lived but a little more than six months after their marriage. "Aunt Phebe," as she is generally called, is one of those rare characters, who, like Dorcas of old, is always "full of good works and alms deeds which she did." When anybody has been sick in the neighborhood during the last fifty years, they have always sent for "Aunt Phebe." An admirable nurse, kind and sympa-

thizing, a friend to everybody, always full of good deeds, intelligent and exemplary, she has passed a useful and honored life. Not merely her children, but hosts of others, will rise up and call her blessed.

The three last-named persons, sisters, are now living, widows, two of them in one house, and the third within two miles of them. They are noble specimens of the old-fashioned sterling New England character.

314. MELISSA MOWRY, daughter of Gideon, born 8 : 28, 1811 ; married 6 : —, 1840(?), ASA B. GASKILL, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Gaskill, of Uxbridge. She died 3 : 10, 1853. He died 3 : 25, 1863.

CHILDREN.

366. Anne Estella, b. 9 : 2, 1842.

367. George Henry, b. 8 : 22, 1845.

368. Lavina Drew, b. 9 : 16, 1846 ; d. 7 : 2, 1847.

369. Caroline Melissa, b. 3 : 25, 1850 ; d. 6 : 6, 1850.

Asa B. Gaskill was also a Friend, and lived and died in Uxbridge. When his father-in-law, Gideon Mowry, gave up the active business of farming, he purchased the old homestead, and there passed the rest of his days.

315. CAROLINE MOWRY, daughter of Gideon, born 4 : 12, 1814 ; married 9 : 7, 1837, DAVID P. WHITE, M. D. She died 6 : 6, 1839. He was born 9 : 4, 1805. He died 5 : 23, 1874, aged nearly 69. They had no children.

Dr. White was the son of Simon White, of Uxbridge. He settled in Douglas, where he passed his life, with an extensive practice in his profession.





Yours Truly
Richard D Mowry

He was three times married, and died leaving a widow and a family of children, one of which has taken his place as a physician, and succeeded to his business.

316. RICHARD DENNIS MOWRY, son of Gideon, born 9 : 17, 1819 ; married ¹ 9 : 13, 1838, LUCY MORTON ALBEE, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Morton Albee, of Charlton, Mass. She was born in Charlton, 6 : 28, 1817.

CHILDREN.

370. Helen Francelia, b. 5 : 9, 1840.

371. Sarah Elizabeth, b. 9 : 18, 1849.

Married ² in Providence, R. I., 12 : 3, 1868, LUCY M. TAFT, former wife of Thompson Taft, Jr., of Blackstone, Mass., and daughter of Square Shove, of Blackstone.

CHILD.

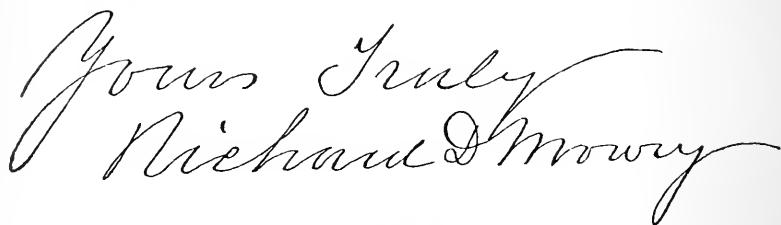
372. Richard Dennis, Jr., b. 9 : 11, 1870, in San Francisco, Cal.

Richard D. Mowry was for many years a prominent business man in Uxbridge, and held many town offices. He was for many years a member of the school committee, and frequently chairman of the committee, taking a leading position in all educational affairs in the town, visiting the schools, and writing the reports of the committee. When quite a young man he bought a portion of his father's farm, with the house built by his brother Jonathan, and commenced life as a farmer, shoemaker, and school-teacher. After some years he sold his farm and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Uxbridge Centre. Here he kept

a large grocery, dry goods, and general variety store from 1845 to 1867. During some portion of this time he had two stores, a tailoring establishment, and furniture ware-rooms. In the winter of 1868-9, he went to San Francisco, Cal., where he now resides, engaged in trade.

The family are greatly indebted to him for the marked ability, care, and skill with which he has prepared the extended memoir of his grandfather, Richard Mowry, which appears in this volume.

Below is given a fac-simile of his autograph.



*Yours Truly
Richard Mowry*

317. SUSAN LYDIA MOWRY, daughter of Gideon, born 1 : 21, 1822 ; married 11 : 3, 1841, SETH S. PITTS, son of Abner and Polly Pitts, of Uxbridge. He was born 6 : 26, 1818.

CHILDREN.

- 373. Seth Franklin, b. 7 : 14, 1847.
- 374. Dennis Mowry, b. 9 : 10, 1849.
- 375. Leander Edward, b. 6 : 17, 1851 ; died 9 : 18, 1851.
- 376. Susan Lydia, b. 7 : 17, 1853 ; d. 8 : 18, 1853.
- 377. Edward Harris, b. 11 : 11, 1855.
- 378. George Arthur, b. 11 : 21, 1861 ; d. 11 : 12, 1862.

Seth S. Pitts was variously engaged in mercantile business, principally in Uxbridge, from his marriage till about

1860, when he emigrated to California. He is at present residing in Antioch, Contra Costa Co. All his children, except the youngest, were born in Uxbridge. He was born and died in California.

318. HULDAH HARRIS MOWRY, daughter of Gideon, born 9 : 15, 1824 ; married 11 : 4, 1845, LEANDER H. SAWYER, of Smithfield, R. I., son of Austin and Susan (Temple), of Shrewsbury, Mass. He was born in Providence, R. I., 9 : 23, 1826.

CHILD.

379. Philena S., b. 9 : 23, 1848, in Uxbridge, Mass.

Leander H. Sawyer was a wheelwright, and spent some years in business with Daniel H. Aldrich in Uxbridge. He early went to California, soon after the discovery of gold there, and has been widely engaged in various kinds of business in that country. He is now living in East Oakland, Cal.

319. MOWRY SABEN, son of Darling, born 11 : 24, 1801, in Richmond, N. H. ; married ¹ 10 : 26, 1831, HANNAH THOMPSON, daughter of John and Lydia Thompson, of Swanzey, N. H. She was born 10 : 2, 1806 ; died 8 : 24, 1832. No children.

Married ² 2 : 5, 1835, ALMIRA WHEATON, daughter of Reuben Wheaton, of Townsend, N. H. She was born 9 : 9, 1804.

CHILDREN.

380. Hannah T., b. 11 : 21, 1835 ; d. 2 : 24, 1841.

381. Phebe M., b. 2 : 13, 1837 ; d. 2 : 24, 1841.

- 382. Reuben W., b. 9 : 25, 1838 ; d. 2 : 24, 1841.
- 383. Sydney, b. 5 : 30, 1840 ; d. 2 : 27, 1841.
- 384. Infant, b. 1 : 21, 1842 ; d. 1 : 21, 1842.
- 385. Alvah, b. 1 : 15, 1843 ; d. 9 : 24, 1844.
- 386. Levi, b. 10 : 16, 1844.
- 387. Mary, b. 5 : 25, 1847.

Mowry Saben is still living in Winchester, N. H., a strong, robust man, seventy-seven years of age. He is a farmer, and has been largely engaged in various matters of public business, settling estates, etc. He has been for many years deacon in the Congregational Church in Winchester. This office he has recently resigned, and his son Levi has been elected to fill his place. Mowry Saben is an excellent man, respected and beloved by all.

320. LUCY SABEN, daughter of Darling Saben, born 11 : 13, 1803 ; married 11 : 25, 1824, LEVI WHEELER, son of Peregrine Wheeler, of Richmond, N. H. She died 9 : 3, 1858. He was born 4 : 26, 1802. He died 5 : 26, 1858.

CHILDREN.

- 388. Peregrine, b. 10 : 25, 1826 ; d. 6 : 19, 1829.
- 389. Sarah Carter, b. 12 : 5, 1828.
- 390. Levi P., b. 1 : 25, 1831 ; not married ; lives in Minnesota.
- 391. Phebe Mowry, b. 5 : 2, 1833.
- 392. Lucy Saben, b. 5 : 16, 1835.
- 393. Hannah, b. 4 : 28, 1837 ; d. 7 : 16, 1838.
- 394. Jonas R., b. 12 : 12, 1838.
- 395. Henry, b. 7 : 19, 1841.
- 396. Darling Saben, b. 10 : 31, 1844.
- 397. Lydia Jane, b. 9 : 13, 1848.

332. RICHARD ALDRICH, son of Paul, born 3 : 20, 1807 ; married ¹ 11 : 3, 1831, MARY C. DUNN. She died 10 : 30, 1865.

CHILDREN.

- 398. Luther R., b. 9 : 9, 1832.
- 399. Arnold D., b. 8 : 29, 1835.
- 400. Cyrus P., b. 2 : 17, 1839.

Married ² 7 : 12, 1868, LOUISA P. DUNN. Richard lives in Upton, Mass.

333. NARCISSA ALDRICH, daughter of Paul, born 4 : 2, 1809, in Northbridge, Mass. Married 4 : 27, 1836, RUFUS PAINE. Moved to Ohio, and settled in Limaville, Stark Co., where she still resides. Rufus Paine died in 1864.

CHILDREN.

- 401. Louis, b. 12 : 4, 1837, in Salem, O.
- 402. Rufus Smith, b. 12 : 5, 1839, in Limaville, O.
He died in 1855.
- 403. Henry, b. 12 : 24, 1841.
- 404. Evelin Lamira, b. 4 : 28, 1847.

335. RUTH MOWRY ALDRICH, daughter of Paul, born 2 : 14, 1818 ; married 10 mo. 1843, HENRY HODGES, of Foxboro'. They live in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHILDREN.

- 405. Charles Henry, b. 4 : 30, 1845.
- 406. George Walter, b. 10 : —, 1847.
- 407. Frank ; died young.
- 408. Amey Antoinette, b. 6 mo. 1860.
- 409. Jennie Ruth, b. 4 mo. 1862.

336. THOMAS P. ALDRICH, son of Paul, born 11 : 6, 1820 ; married 11 : 30, 1843, SARAH C. ROCKWOOD.

CHILDREN.

- 410. Annie E., b. 8 : 22, 1844.
- 411. Lewellyn R., b. 9 : 9, 1848 ; d. 10 : 18, 1854.
- 412. Esther Narcissa, b. 2 : 26, 1864.

Thomas P. Aldrich lives in Worcester.

337. HENRY A. ALDRICH, son of Paul, born 6 : 1, 1826 ; married 11 : 26, 1851, MARY M. ALDRICH, of Upton, Mass.

CHILDREN.

- 413. Mary Henriette, b. 5 mo. 1866 ; d. 9 mo. 1867.
- 414. Amey Maria, b. 6 : 10, 1870.
- 415. Ethel Mowry, born 1 : 5, 1874 ; d. 6 : 31, 1874.

He lives in Westboro', Mass.

342. GIDEON MOWRY SABEN, son of Israel and Sarah Mowry Saben, born 2 : 8, 1819 ; married 9 : 8, 1845, MARY A. FARNSWORTH. He died 8 : 17, 1849 ; she died 2 : 6, 1852.

CHILDREN.

- 416. Richard Mowry, b. 5 : 23, 1847 ; d. 8 : 24, 1864.
- 417. Gideon F., b. 1 : 23, 1850 ; d. 10 : 17, 1850.

Richard Mowry was a member of the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and died at Alexandria, Va.

343. ISRAEL SABEN, JR., son of Israel and Sarah Mowry Saben, born 1 : 7, 1821 ; married 3 : 13, 1867, LYDIA J. ALBEE.

CHILDREN.

418. Israel M., b. 3 : 24, 1870.

419. Jennie May, b. 5 : 19, 1873.

Israel Saben, Jr., is an honorable, upright man, a farmer in North Uxbridge, Mass., well to do, and much respected by his townsmen and a wide circle of friends. He has one of the best farms in the Blackstone Valley, and is one of the best farmers. His barn is eighty feet long, and after haying is generally well filled. His land, naturally of excellent soil, is under the highest state of cultivation, and rewards his labor with the most abundant yield. His stock is of the best breeds, and it is a fleet horse that will pass his upon the road. It may well be doubted whether any class or profession in the community is more independent or more comfortably situated than a well-to-do farmer, upon an excellent farm like that of Israel Saben.

344. LUCY SABEN, daughter of Israel and Sarah Mowry Saben, born 4 : 1, 1824; not married. An estimable lady, living with her brother, possessing a strong mind and a tenacious memory.

345. ANNE MOWRY SABEN, daughter of Israel and Sarah Mowry Saben, born 6 : 11, 1826; married 7 : 6, 1845, CHANDLER HALL. They live in North Uxbridge, Mass.

CHILDREN.

420. Andrew F., b. 5 : 26, 1848; d. 6 : 5, 1848.

421. Sarah Etta, b. 7 : 25, 1860.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE EIGHTH GENERATION.

348. RUTH WHEELER MOWRY, daughter of Jonathan, born 6 : 6, 1822 ; married 9 : 21, 1841, GEORGE INMAN, of Burrillville, R. I., son of George Inman. He was born 12 : 23, 1818 ; died 8 : 7, 1876, aged 57 years, 7 months, 14 days.

CHILDREN.

- 422. George Buffum, b. 3 : 18, 1843.
- 423. Willard Frederick, b. 7 : 8, 1845.
- 424. Eugene Ferdinand, b. 8 : 29, 1847.
- 425. Arthur Irving, b. 1 : 11, 1850.
- 426. Eliza Ann, b. 1 : 14, 1852.
- 427. Augustus Washington, b. 12 : 24, 1853.
- 428. Walter Samuel, b. 12 : 24, 1856.
- 429. Mary Alberta, b. 1 : 30, 1859.
- 430. Alice Wood, b. 6 : 30, 1861.
- 431. Charlie Elmer, b. 2 : 24, 1865.

George Inman was a lineal descendant from that Edward Inman whose daughter Johannah married, in 1666, Nathaniel Mowry, the father of all this race of Mowrys. He was a farmer, an honest man, a good neighbor, a kind friend,

and an intelligent citizen. On a small farm, with poor health, he and his wife brought up and educated a family of ten children.

The following obituary notice appeared in the editorial columns of the *Woonsocket Patriot* a few days subsequent to his death.

GEORGE INMAN.

“ ‘Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
 Their homely joys and destiny obscure;
 Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
 The short and simple annals of the poor.

“ ‘Far from the mad’ning crowd’s ignoble strife,
 Their sober wishes never learned to stray:
 Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
 They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

“ ‘Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
 Heaven did a recompense as largely send.’

“ ‘The times change, and the people change with them,’ wrote the old Roman. New England at the present day is no exception to the truth of these words. If ‘God made the country, and man made the town,’ but few persons nowadays choose to remain in God’s dominions, but most prefer the excitement, or the vices, or both, of the crowded *man-town*.

“It is refreshing, once in a while, to look upon a picture of the olden time; to find a strong man, intelligent, active, but disposed to remain upon the homestead of his fathers, and spend his life in the quiet contentment of agricultural pursuits.

“George Inman was born 12th month, 23d, 1818, in the house where he always lived, and where he died. He was the son of George, and his first-born bears the same name. His earliest ancestor in America was Edward Inman, who with Stephen Arnold and John and Nathaniel Mowry,

commenced the first settlement in Northern Rhode Island as early as the year 1650.

“Through the whole history of this colony and this State, the descendants of Edward have figured more or less prominently in matters relating to the public and private welfare of Northern Rhode Island.

“Conspicuous among the many honored names of this family, for quiet contentment, for domestic virtues, for honest integrity, stands the name of him who is the subject of this sketch.

“Thirty-five years of his married life had nearly passed before death broke the circle of his own immediate family, and then it was to leave his wife a widow and his ten children fatherless. On a small farm, which for many years, during the life-time of his mother, he conducted ‘upon shares,’ he had managed to bring up a large family, the members of which, together with a host of oft-visiting friends, will ever remember the abundance of good cheer, the quiet, contented spirit of happiness and good feeling which ever pervaded the household. It will never be known here what tact and management were necessary on the part of this worthy couple, what forethought and planning were needed to anticipate and supply all the wants of this growing family of seven boys and three girls; how they were clothed and fed, and how all, save the youngest two, have had opportunities for intellectual culture in some of the best high and normal schools of New England. These ten children and three grandchildren, hurried home by the news of his mortal illness, stood around his bedside and ministered to his wants with willing and affectionate hands during his latest hours, and received his last blessing.

“Just at high noon, having finished all his earthly duties, in the full possession of his faculties, death crept over him, and with the words, ‘It grows misty; I cannot see,’ he passed away from earth.



Very Respectfully
William A. Mowry.

“Few New England homes have been pervaded by a purer spirit of domestic peace than this one. Few families can show ten children brought up to greater thrift and energy of character, than in this instance. As the widowed mother of these children looks back upon the pictures which memory brings crowding upon the mind, well may she rejoice and be truly grateful to the Giver of all blessings for the measure of good that has been bestowed upon her, and she will have abundant reason to say, ‘Through much tribulation are we made perfect.’ ”

350. WILLIAM A. MOWRY, son of Jonathan, born 8 : 13, 1829 ; married ¹ 11 : 15, 1849, RUFINA M. E. WEAVER, daughter of Nehemiah K. and Freelove M. Weaver, Slatersville, R. I. She was born 11 : 11, 1831 ; died 3 : 11, 1850, aged 18 years and 4 months, of consumption, four months after her marriage.

Married ² 4 : 29, 1858, CAROLINE E. ALDRICH, daughter of Ezekiel and Eliza D. Aldrich, Woonsocket, R. I. She was born 3 : 15, 1835.

CHILDREN.

432. Walter Herbert, b. 5 : 29, 1859.

433. Arthur May, b. 1 : 19, 1862.

434. Ruth Emeline, b. 6 : 16, 1867.

William A. Mowry has been a teacher in Providence, R. I., for more than twenty years. He began teaching in 1847, in Mohegan, R. I. During the next four years he taught in Burrillville, Uxbridge, and Whitinsville. He then fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he graduated in 1854, and entered Brown University. Prevented by ill health from completing the course,

he was obliged to leave college, and traveled to recruit his health. From September, 1857, to February, 1860, he was the editor and publisher of the *Rhode Island Schoolmaster*. From May, 1858, to February, 1864, he taught in the public High School, Providence, during most of which time he was the principal of the English and Scientific Department. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment R. I. Infantry, and was promoted to a captaincy. He took command of Company K, and served through the term for which the regiment enlisted, and was honorably discharged, July 13, 1863. He was a licensed preacher of the Congregational Church, and for nearly a year was acting pastor of the Elmwood Congregational Church, Cranston, afterwards Providence. He was the superintendent of the public schools of Cranston from 1864 to 1866.

In February, 1864, he commenced "THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL," a private institution for boys, of which he is now the senior principal. The school now numbers two hundred and fifty pupils, and has fifteen teachers.

In 1866 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University, and was subsequently elected member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

He has been active in educational movements, especially in connection with the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, of which he has been president, and the American Institute of Instruction. He has been interested in public movements, and a member of several societies, among which may be named the Providence Young Men's Christian Association, the Providence Franklin Society, the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic

Industry, the Rhode Island Horticultural Society, and the Rhode Island Historical Society.

He is the author of some small publications, among which may be mentioned, "Who Invented the First American Steamboat?" published by the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society.

He has given lectures before the normal schools of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; teachers' institutes in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the Rhode Island Historical Society, and other societies, and has contributed variously for the press.

Below is given a fac-simile of his handwriting.

Very Respectfully
 William A. Mowry.
 July 23. 1878.

351. JOANNA WHEELER CHASE, daughter of Cromwell, born 6 : 9, 1829; married 4 : 10, 1862, JEFFERSON REMINGTON, of Smithfield, R. I. She died 7 : 31, 1864.

CHILD.

435. Harriet Elizabeth, b. 6 : 5, 1863; d. 8 : 29, 1863.

For many years Joanna W. Chase was a successful teacher of youth. Having a good mind, well trained, she

was happy in her chosen profession. She was married at the age of thirty-three, but did not long live to enjoy domestic happiness in a family of her own. She never was well after the birth of her first-born and only child. That child lived to be less than three months old, and she survived it less than a year.

352. ROBINSON JAMES MONTGOMERY CHASE, son of Cromwell, born 6 : 12, 1832 ; married 5 : 21, 1861, MARY GIVENS DARLING, daughter of James and Hannah Darling, of Millville, Mass.

CHILDREN.

436. William Earle, }
437. Mabel Josephine, } twins, b. 1 : 28, 1865.

Robinson J. M. Chase is a good example of one who has attained success in life in spite of adverse circumstances, by sheer force of character and honesty of purpose. Sent out upon the world at ten years of age to earn his living, he secured a good education, and circumstances having placed him in a woolen factory, he came up through all the stages of cassimere manufacturing, from the errand and chore boy in the cloth-room, to the head accountant in the counting-room and the superintendent of the mill. He has always manifested good judgment, whether in the management of business affairs, or the choice of a wife ; and could always be depended upon by all who had occasion to call upon him for any aid or service in the cause of truth and right. He lived in Millville, Mass., from the age of fourteen till 1870, when, the mill having been burned, he removed to Mystic Bridge, Ct., and for five years was

at the head of the counting-room of the Oceanic Woolen Company. He was subsequently superintendent of a woolen mill for the manufacture of fine fancy cassimeres, in White Deer, Penn., and is now holding a similar position in Franklin, N. J.

353. JONATHAN M. CHASE, son of Cromwell, born 2 : 20, 1836 ; married 10 : 20, 1858, ELLEN LOUISA PERRY, born in Newport, N. H., 4 : 11, 1838.

CHILDREN.

438. Joseph Robinson, b. 12 : 18, 1859, in Lysander, Ill.

439. George Jonathan, b. 1 : 3, 1868, in Wilmot, Waterloo Co., Ont.

440. Ellen Joanna, b. 12 : 13, 1872, in Derby, Gray Co., Ont.

441. Ida Lucetta, b. 10 : 21, 1876, in Eldersley (village of Chesley), Bruce Co., Ont.

Jonathan M. Chase is another example of resolution, intelligence, and integrity. When a young man he was employed in a mercantile house in Providence, R. I. ; from there he went West, and was engaged in farming in Lysander, Ill. Subsequently he moved to Ontario, and for the past twelve years he has been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. He is now running a mill in Chesley, Bruce Co., Ont.

355. RUTH ELIZABETH GASKILL, daughter of Joseph, born 4 : 28, 1830 ; married 11 : 20, 1856, AARON B. WHITE, son of Arnold White, of Douglas. She died 10 : 4, 1857.

CHILD.

442. Joseph Arnold, b. 9 : 5, 1857 ; d. 11 : 10, 1857.

She obtained a good education, and taught school several years before her marriage. Possessing by nature a kind and amiable disposition, she succeeded in winning many friends. With a good heart and a cultivated mind, her future was bright and promising, but she was cut down in the prime of life by disease, and died lamented by all who knew her.

359. LINDLEY MURRAY GASKILL, son of Joseph, born 9 : 7, 1847.

He spent his boyhood on the home farm, securing there and at schools elsewhere a good English education. He carried on the farm for several years, teaching school winters ; made an extended tour in the West ; visited various States in the Mississippi Valley, California and Utah, and is now engaged in business in Millville, Mass.. He is not married.

361. MARY BRAYTON ALDRICH, daughter of Daniel H., born 2 : 20, 1832 ; married 7 : 3, 1853, WILLIAM HENRY CHIPMAN.

CHILDREN.

443. Eugene Augustus, b. 2 : 21, 1854.

444. Phebe Mowry, b. 7 : 31, 1857.

Mr. Chipman was born in Uxbridge, Mass., in 1830. He is a carpenter by trade, a man of integrity and honor, much respected, and resides in Woonsocket, R. I. His

wife received a good English education, and taught school for some years previous to her marriage, very successfully. She is possessed of great amiability, and she and her husband have a wide circle of friends.

362. GIDEON M. ALDRICH, son of Daniel H., born 1 : 29, 1834 ; married 9 : 6, 1855, PATIENCE A. PHETTEPLACE, of Uxbridge. She was born 1 : 4, 1835, in Slatersville, R. I.

CHILDREN.

445. Frederick Jonathan, b. 4 : 23, 1856.

446. Alice Minerva, b. 7 : 20, 1860.

447. Leander Sawyer, b. 4 : 20, 1862.

Gideon M. Aldrich is one of the sterling men of his native town. He is a master mechanic, and of his workmanship "he needeth not to be ashamed."

Since the death of his father in 1870, he has carried on a large business, comprising a saw-mill, shingle-mill, wheelwright and blacksmith shop. He is largely engaged in town and other public business, and is a very useful and worthy man, highly esteemed by all who know him.

365. OSCAR DEW. ALDRICH, son of Daniel H., born 12 : 25, 1843 ; married 7 : 3, 1872, MARY E. MORSE, born in Douglas, Mass., in 1848.

CHILD.

448. Earle Mowry, b. 8 : 23, 1874.

Oscar D. Aldrich has been a farmer and a carriage-maker. He is now a merchant of Woonsocket, where he and his wife keep a large and popular millinery store.

366. ANNE ESTELLA GASKILL, daughter of Asa B., born 9 : 2, 1842 ; married 5 : 26, 1863, GEORGE W. BOLSTER, son of Washington Bolster, of Uxbridge.

CHILD.

449. Cora Melissa, b. 2 : 13, 1864.

After some years spent in the Mississippi Valley, Mr. Bolster has returned to his native town, and now lives upon the old homestead, where the Mowrys have resided for a full century.

367. GEORGE HENRY GASKILL, son of Asa B., born 8 : 22, 1845 ; married in Missouri, 1 mo.—, 1872, SARAH WOODS, of Ohio.

CHILDREN.

450. Hattie Estella, b. 4 : —, 1873.

451. Charles Edward, b. 10 : —, 1875.

For the last eight or ten years, Mr. George H. Gaskill has resided in Missouri, engaged in farming.

370. HELEN FRANCELIA MOWRY, daughter of Richard D., born 5 : 9, 1840 ; married 1 : 27, 1864, CHARLES A. ALDRICH, son of Arnold and Lucy Aldrich.

CHILD.

452. Morton Arnold, born 1 : 6, 1874, in Boston Highlands.

Helen F. Mowry received an excellent education, graduating at the Laselle Female Seminary in Auburndale, Mass. She taught as first assistant in the Woonsocket High

School for several years with excellent success. She married Mr. Charles A. Aldrich, a wholesale boot and shoe merchant, in Boston. Mr. Aldrich is a very successful business man, honorable and upright, of unblemished Christian character. They are highly respected, and beloved by a wide circle of friends.

371. SARAH ELIZABETH MOWRY, daughter of Richard D., born 9 : 18, 1849 ; married 1 : 27, 1869, WALTER P. SCOTT, son of Samuel and Susan Farnum Scott, of Uxbridge, Mass.

Mr. Scott is a woolen manufacturer in Jewett City, Conn. They are very fine people, intelligent, honorable, and respected by all.

373. SETH FRANKLIN PITTS, son of Seth S., born 7 : 14, 1847, in Uxbridge, Mass. ; married 11 : 20, 1870, NANNIE E. GIFT, of California. She was born 12 : 1, 1853, in Shelby Co., Tenn.

CHILDREN.

453. William Franklin, b. 9 : 18, 1871.

454. George Edward, b. 2 : 8, 1873.

He and his two brothers live in Antioch, Cal. I am told they are upright, honorable men, making a good reputation for themselves.

374. DENNIS MOWRY PITTS, son of Seth S., born 9 : 10, 1849, in Uxbridge, Mass. ; married 8 : 6, 1872, FRANKIE S. WILDS, of California. She was born 11 : 20, 1851, in California.

377. EDWARD HARRIS PITTS, son of Seth S., born 11 : 11, 1855 ; not married.

386. LEVI SABEN, son of Mowry Saben, born 10 : 16, 1844, in Winchester, N. H. ; married 1 : 1, 1869, MARY A. TOLMAN, daughter of Elisha H. Tolman, of Troy, N. H. She was born 2 : 10, 1849.

CHILD.

455. Alfred Levi, b. 12 : 14, 1869.

Levi Saben is a worthy son of a good father. He is a farmer in Winchester, N. H., and a deacon in the Congregational Church. His wife is a lady of good education, of estimable character, and a fine writer. She has contributed somewhat to periodical literature, especially in poetry. When she was about twenty years old, she committed to memory the entire New Testament. Levi's sister Mary is an intelligent young lady, well educated at the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary. She is a teacher ; not married.

The following families, children of Levi and Lucy Wheeler, I know but little of. What facts could be gathered are given below.

389. SARAH CARTER WHEELER, daughter of Levi, born 12 : 5, 1828 ; married 2 : 26, 1851, JOHN WARREN COLBURN, of Rindge, N. H. He was born 3 : 11, 1827.

CHILDREN.

456. Fanny Floretta, b. 1 : 18, 1852, in Rochester, N. Y.

457. Ella Jane, b. 4 : 7, 1853, in Rochester, N. Y.

458. Sarah Lucy, b. 8 : 8, 1856, in Elkland, Pa.

459. Levi John, b. 6 : 10, 1860, in Rochester, N. Y..

391. PHEBE MOWRY WHEELER, daughter of Levi, born 5 : 2, 1833; married 4 : 7, 1852, CHRISTOPHER C. ROBB, of Stoddard, N. H. He was born 11 : 27, 1826. She died in June, 1877.

CHILDREN.

460. Granville Henri, b. 2 : 7, 1854; d. 11 : 24, 1865.

461. Mira Lillian, b. 1 : 16, 1858.

392. LUCY SABEN WHEELER, daughter of Levi, born 5 : 16, 1835; married 9 : 14, 1856, WILLARD J. BALLOU, of Richmond, N. H.

CHILD.

462. Willie Wallace, b. 6 : 26, 1861; d. 10 : 19, 1863.

394. JONAS R. WHEELER, son of Levi, born 12 : 12, 1838; married 6 : 21, 1858, NELLIE MARIA WEEKS, of Richmond, N. H.

CHILDREN.

463. Hattie J., b. 11 : 21, 1859.

464. Ida M., b. 4 : 6, 1861.

465. Fred L., b. 3 : 4, 1863.

466. Waldo J., b. 9 : 30, 1864.

467. Alice J., b. 9 : 21, 1866.

468. Truman W., b. 4 : 19, 1876.

395. HENRY WHEELER, son of Levi, born 7 : 19, 1841; married at Athol, Mass., 6 : 5, 1862, MARY E. TALBOT, of Swansea, N. H. She was born 8 : 3, 1841.

CHILDREN.

- 469. Charles H., b. 5 : 4, 1863, in Richmond, N. H.;
d. 8 : 29, 1863.
- 470. Gertrude S., b. 6 : 18, 1864, in Richmond ; d.
3 : 2, 1865.
- 471. Lucy J., b. 12 : 4, 1865, in Pine Island, Minn.
- 472. Olive L., b. 2 : 18, 1867, in Pine Island, Minn.
- 473. Alice M., b. 7 : 9, 1868, in West Union, Minn. ;
d. 8 : 23, 1868.
- 474. Abbie M., b. 8 : 20, 1869, in West Union, Minn.
- 475. Kate A., b. 10 : 3, 1870, in West Union, Minn. ;
d. 2 : 12, 1871.
- 476. Henry L., b. 10 : 24, 1871.
- 477. Hugh H., b. 1 : 25, 1873 ; d. 2 : 4, 1875, in
West Union, Minn.
- 478. Fern F., b. 3 : 12, 1876, in Sauk Centre, Minn.

396. DARLING SABEN WHEELER, son of Levi,
born 10 : 31, 1844 ; married 8 : 31, 1866, MARY ELLEN
BLISS. She was born 11 : 11, 1849.

CHILDREN.

- 479. Lubin Adelbert, b. 9 : 4, 1867.
- 480. Bertha Blanchie, b. 12 : 7, 1869.
- 481. Winfred Dawson, b. 6 : 6, 1873.
- 482. Ethel Mary, b. 7 : 26, 1875.

They live in Minnesota.

397. LYDIA JANE WHEELER, daughter of Levi,
born 9 : 13, 1848 ; married 10 : 18, 1874, TRUMAN ALLEN,
at Dansville, N. Y.

The following families, children of Richard and Mary
(Dunn) Aldrich, I know but little about. What facts are
known are here recorded.

398. LUTHER R. ALDRICH, son of Richard, born 9 : 9, 1832 ; married CALISTA M. FORBUSH, 5 : 27, 1852.

399. ARNOLD D. ALDRICH, son of Richard, born 8 : 29, 1835 ; married 11 : 25, 1859, HANNAH F. KNOWLES.

400. CYRUS P. ALDRICH, son of Richard, born 2 : 17, 1839 ; married 7 : 24, 1862, MARTHA M. KNOWLES.

CHILD.

483. Ernest Richard, b. 7 : 17, 1865.

401. REV. LOUIS PAINE, son of Rufus, born in Salem, O., 12 : 4, 1837 ; married ¹ MARY E. CUMMINGS, in Salem, O. ; married ² 3 : 21, 1865, MARY E. LIND, of Canton, O.

CHILDREN.

484. Adelbert, b. 7 : 30, 1866, at Limaville, O. ; d. 10 : 10, 1866.

485. Bertram Lind, b. 8 : 9, 1867, in Rochester, Pa.

486. Mary Myrtilla, b. 10 : 21, 1869, in Rochester, Pa.

487. Lura Belle, b. 2 : 2, 1871, in Limaville, O.

488. Stella Rosalie, b. 12 : 29, 1872, in Limaville, O. ; d. 5 : 3, 1875, at Pittsburg, Pa.

489. Louis Henry, b. 10 : 1, 1875, in Limaville, O.

Louis Paine graduated at Mount Union College in 1862. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church the same year, and has been stationed at various places in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

403. HENRY PAINE, son of Rufus, b. 12 : 24, 1841 ; married 3 : 2, 1865, FRANCIS L. DAY, of Limaville, O.

CHILDREN.

490. Herbert Day, b. 3 : 5, 1866.

491. Stella Louise, b. 7 : —, 1874.

He is a banker, and dealer in agricultural implements, in Decorah, Iowa.

404. EVELIN L. PAINE, daughter of Rufus, born 4 : 28, 1847 ; married 10 : 18, 1866, CHARLES T. MATTINGLY, of Plymouth, Ind. He is engaged in the lumber trade.

405. CHARLES HENRY HODGES, son of Henry, born 4 : 30, 1845 ; married 9 : —, 1871, EMMA WEBB. Reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHILD.

492. Charles N., b. 1 : —, 1874.

410. ANNIE E. ALDRICH, daughter of Thomas P., born 8 : 22, 1844 ; married 11 : 30, 1871, WILLIAM PETTIT.

CHILDREN.

493. Ruth Mary, b. 11 : 26, 1872.

494. George Llewellyn, b. 12 : 5, 1874.

495. Fred William, b. 11 : 29, 1876.

421. SARAH ETTA HALL, daughter of Chandler, born 7 : 25, 1860 ; married 1 : 1, 1878, HERBERT BALLOU, son of Welcome Ballou, of Uxbridge, Mass. He was born 2 : 19, 1854.

CHAPTER IX.

THE NINTH GENERATION.

422. GEORGE BUFFUM INMAN, son of George, born 3 : 18, 1843 ; married 3 : 7, 1867, ELLEN R. KENT, daughter of William R. Kent, of Providence. No children.

George B. Inman secured a good English education, and taught school for several years. He was first-lieutenant in the Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, from which he was honorably discharged. He was in the battle of Fredericksburg, attached to the Ambulance Corps. For some years past he has been engaged with his brother Willard, as contractor in laying water pipes and building sewers, in Providence, Taunton, Newport, and Pawtucket.

423. WILLARD F. INMAN, son of George, born 7 : 8, 1845 ; married 7 : 8, 1868, RUTH A. BRADFORD, daughter of Willard and Laura A. Bradford, of Smithfield, R. I. She died 11 : 9, 1877.

CHILDREN.

496. Fred May, b. 5 : 4, 1869.

497. Caroline Winslow, b. 7 : 30, 1871.

He was educated at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School, Providence, and for some years was employed as clerk, bookkeeper, and salesman in several stores. In 1869 he opened a large new store in Elmwood, Providence, where he sold groceries, dry goods, meats and vegetables, boots and shoes, etc. He conducted a large business for several years. Having, however, sold out this business, he has been engaged for some years past as contractor in laying water pipes, and constructing sewers in several cities and large towns in New England and elsewhere.

424. EUGENE FERDINAND INMAN, son of George, born 8 : 29, 1847 ; married 9 : 26, 1872, SARAH FRANCES TAYLOR, of Westerly, R. I.

CHILD.

498. Ruth Ella, b. 10 mo. 9, 1877.

He acquired a good English education at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School, Providence, and went to Millville, Mass., to learn the business of woolen manufacturing. After several years at Millville, he removed to Westerly, R. I., where he now remains, following the same business, employed in the weaving-room in making chain and the care of looms. He is a young man of excellent character, honorable and upright in every transaction.

425. ARTHUR I. INMAN, son of George, born 1 mo. 11, 1850 ; married 10 mo. 31, 1877, EUPHEMIA REID, daughter of Andrew Reid, of Providence. He received his education at the same place as his next older brothers. He is an excellent young man ; intelligent, active, and honest.

426. ELIZA ANN INMAN, daughter of George, born 1 : 14, 1852; married 10 : 14, 1874, GEORGE R. LOUD, son of John A. E. and Betsey Hunt Loud, of Weymouth, Mass. He was born 11 : 29, 1849.

CHILDREN.

499. Mabel Alice, b. 7 : 12, 1875.

500. Harry Bertram, b. 7 : 21, 1877.

Educated at the R. I. Normal School, she taught school in Providence till her marriage. She was a successful teacher. Her husband is bookkeeper for a large dry goods house in Providence. He is an excellent young man, of good promise.

429. MARY ALBERTA INMAN, daughter of George, born 1 : 30, 1859; married 7 : 4, 1878, WEBSTER LOUD, of Weymouth, Mass., brother of George R., mentioned above.

She was a successful teacher for some years after leaving the Rhode Island Normal School, where she was educated. Mr. Loud is in the shoe business in Weymouth.

ERRATA.

PAGE 25. Fourth line from the top, instead of 1716 read 1718.

PAGE 99. From sixth to tenth lines inclusive, read as follows:

“In 1793 she married his son Sylvester, with whom she lived happily *fifty-two* years, when she died, aged *eighty-one* years, mourned by a large circle of descendants and friends.”

PAGE 113. Fifth line from the top, RICHARD MOWRY should be numbered 155.

NOTE. — The reader may have observed that a fac-simile of the handwriting has been given in this book of every man in the direct line from Nathaniel, — the great father of us all, — down through the several generations to the writer of this history. It would seem a remarkable circumstance that after the lapse of so many years the autographs should be found, still preserved, of the entire line from the first ancestor in this country to the present time. To show the fact more fully, and to give opportunity to compare the handwriting of consecutive members of the same family for so long a period of time, these fac-similes are here grouped together.

1.

Nathaniel Mowry

written in 1711.

2. His two sons,

Henry Mowry

written in 1737;

Joseph Mowry

called "Captain Joseph," written in 1720.

3. "Captain Joseph's" son

Daniel Mowry

called "Captain Daniel," written probably about 1740.

4. His three sons,

Joseph Mowry Junr

called "Lawyer Joseph," written in 1762;

Dan^d Mowry Junr

called "Judge Daniel," written in 1769;

Elisha Mowry Jr

called "Colonel Elisha," written about 1775.

5. "Lawyer Joseph's" son

Richard Mowry

called "Preacher Richard," written in 1832.

6. His son

Gideon Mowry

written in 1837.

7. His two sons

Jonathan Mowry

written about 1825;

*Yours Truly
Richard Mowry*

written in 1877.

8. Jonathan's son,

Very Respectfully

William A. Mowry.

July 23. 1878.

Here is the entire line of father and son through eight generations, reaching back to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and covering a period of *one hundred and sixty-six* years. It is seldom that the papers of a family are so well preserved as to permit such an exhibit of the handwriting.

The three portraits are all that could be obtained of the Mowry family. Indeed, there are but two men now living of the descendants of Richard, by the name of Mowry.

INDEX.

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